E 178
.25
.R6

C239
54

TOPICS AND QUESTIONS
ON
AMERICAN HISTORY
AND
CIVICS

BY

GEORGE D. ROBINS

THE HILL SCHOOL, POTTSTOWN, PA.

CLEVELAND, OHIO
1922

E 178
.25
.R6

TOPICS AND QUESTIONS
ON
AMERICAN HISTORY
AND
CIVICS

AMHERST COLLEGE . . . . . (Amherst)
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY . . . . . (Annapolis)
COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD . . . (Board)
BOSTON UNIVERSITY . . . . . (Boston)
BROWN UNIVERSITY. . . . . (Brown)
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA . . . . . (California)
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY . . . . . (Columbia)
CORNELL UNIVERSITY . . . . . (Cornell)
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. . . . . (Dartmouth)
HARVARD UNIVERSITY. . . . . (Harvard)
MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE . . . . . (Holyoke)
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS . . . . . (Illinois)
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. . . . . (Johns Hopkins)
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Mass. Tech.)
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY . . . . . (Ohio State)
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY . . . . . (Princeton)
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. . . . . (Penn.)
NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT . . (Regents)
RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. . . . (Rensselaer)
SMITH COLLEGE . . . . . (Smith)
TRINITY COLLEGE . . . . . (Trinity)
WELLESLEY COLLEGE . . . . . (Wellesley)
WILLIAMS COLLEGE . . . . . (Williams)
YALE UNIVERSITY . . . . . (Yale)

AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

By
GEORGE D. ROBINS, M. A.,
THE HILL SCHOOL, POTTSTOWN, PA.

THE UNIVERSITY SUPPLY AND BOOK COMPANY,
10109 WILBUR AVENUE, S.E.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO

TOPICS AND QUESTIONS ON HISTORY

E178
.25
.R6

AMERICAN HISTORY AND CIVICS,
By George D. Robins

ANCIENT HISTORY . . . . By Isaac Thomas

EUROPEAN HISTORY including ENGLISH HISTORY,
By Charles M. King

OTHER PAMPHLETS

Algebra	French A	First Latin
Chemistry	French B	Second Latin
English	German A	Plane Geometry
Physics	German B	Solid Geometry

Trigonometry and Logarithms

French Grammar Review

Published and for Sale by
THE UNIVERSITY SUPPLY AND BOOK COMPANY
10109 Wilbur Avenue, S.E.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO

American History and Civics—Copyright, 1922.
By The University Supply and Book Co.
© Cl A695978

JAN 24 1923

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I —AMERICAN HISTORY

QUESTIONS

1. DISCOVERY 1– 5
   Trade Routes—Columbus' Voyages—America.
2. EXPLORATION 6– 10
   Spanish—French—English.
3. SETTLEMENT 11– 30
   General Causes—Unsuccessful Attempts—First Permanent Colonies—French, Spanish and English Settlements—European Colonization—Comparisons.
4. EARLY COLONIAL HISTORY 31–100
   Virginia—Massachusetts—Rhode Island—Connecticut—General New England History—Comparisons of Massachusetts and Virginia—Maryland—New York—Pennsylvania—New Jersey—South Carolina—Georgia—First Settlements—Migrations—Government—Society—Religion—Industry.
5. INTERCOLONIAL WARS 101–110
   Importance—Causes—Events—Results.
6. CAUSES OF REVOLUTION 111–130
   Withdrawal of French—General Causes—Trade Acts—Oppressive Acts—Interference with Rights.
7. REVOLUTIONARY WAR 131–150
   Campaigns—Treaty—Congresses—Declaration of Independence—Foreign Aid—Tories—Advantages to Colonies.
8. CRITICAL PERIOD 151–170
   General—Articles of Confederation—Ordinance of 1787—Constitutional Convention—Ratification.
9. THE CONSTITUTION 171–225
   Powers delegated to Federal Government—Limitations on States—Departments—Election of President—Powers and Duties—Cabinet—Legislative Power of President—Election of Members of Congress—Powers—Election of Senators—Powers—Speaker of House and President of Senate—Passage of Bill through Congress—Jurisdiction of Federal Courts—Election and Removal of Judges—Impeachment—Amendment of Constitution.

10. Federalists and Democrat-Republicans.
(1) Washington's Administration 226–236
Character of Government—Hamilton—Genet Mission—Political Parties—Whiskey Rebellion—Financial Policy.
(2) John Adams' Administration 237–242
Alien and Sedition Acts—Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions—Downfall of Federalists.
(3) Jefferson's Administration 243–250
Principles—Events—Purchase of Louisiana—Napoleonic Wars.
11. The War of 1812 251–260
Causes—Events—Results.
12. The Era of Good Feeling 261–270
Monroe Doctrine—Election of 1824—Internal Improvements—Work of John Marshall.
13. Democrats and Whigs, 1828–1850.
(1) Andrew Jackson's Administration 271–282
Spoils System—National Bank—Nullification.
(2) Harrison and Tyler—The Mexican War 283–290
14. Slavery and Secession 291–330
Missouri Compromise—Abolition Movement—Wilmot Proviso—Compromise of 1850—Kansas-Nebraska Act—Dred Scott Decision—Fugitive Slave Law—Republican Party—States Rights—Nullification and Secession.
15. The Civil War 331–350
Causes—Economic Conditions—Strategic Problems—Financial Problems—Campaigns—Relations with England—The Navy—Emancipation.
16. Reconstruction 351–375
Johnson and Reconstruction—Impeachment of Johnson—Fifteenth Amendment—Grant as President—Geneva Arbitration—Alabama Claims—Resumption of Specie Payments—The Hayes-Tilden Controversy—Electoral Commission of 1877.
17. From Cleveland to Wilson 376–395
Legislation—Labor Troubles—Events—Spanish-American War—Imperialism—Roosevelt's Doctrines and Reforms—Panama Canal—Trusts—The World War—The League of Nations.
18. Twentieth Century Problems 396–430
Immigration—Civil Service Reform—Free Silver—Railroads—Tariff—World Power—Colonial Government—International Peace—Internal Growth—Foreign Policy—Income Tax—Prohibition—Federal Reserve Bank.

19. Miscellaneous Questions 431–510
Colonies — Revolution — Documents—Campaigns—Definitions—Statesmen and Policies—Terms— Important Topics—Legislation—Treaties—Presidents —Wars—Secretaries of State—Foreign Aid in Wars—Contributions of the West—Aids to Democracy—Federal Departments—Important Administrations—Historians—Inventors—Federal Departments—Reforms.

20. Biographies 510–560
Roger Williams, Franklin, Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Douglas, Lincoln, Cleveland, Roosevelt.
Services of Selected Persons: Explorers—Colonial Heroes—Statesmen—Inventors—Presidential Nominees—Soldiers—Sailors—Educators—Women.

21. Map Questions 561–600
Explorations—Colonial Grants—Additions to Territory—Military Campaigns—Boundaries—Routes —Important Places.

22. Territorial Growth 601–625
Original Boundaries—Purchases—Additions in Various Periods—Northwest Territory—Texas—California—Oregon—Mexican Cession—Gadsden Purchase—Alaska—Spanish War—Outlying Possessions—Periods of Western Migration—Public Domain—Canal Zone—Danish West Indies—Hawaii—Yap.

23. Foreign Relations 626–655
Early Policy—Relations with France—Disputes with Great Britain—Monroe Doctrine, Origin and Development—Arbitration—Treaties—Cuban Affairs—Russia—World Power—Eastern Questions—Latin-America—Germany—Mexico.

24. Political Parties 656–675
Federalists—Policies and Downfall—Party Policies—Influence of the West—Whig Party, Leaders and Principles—Political Parties and Slavery—Republicans—Populists—Democrats.

25. Elections 676–690
Disputed Elections—Elections of 1800—1824—1844 —1860—1876—1896—1900—Accounts of Special Campaigns, Candidates and Issues.

26. Economic Questions 691–710
Commercial Crises—Panics—Banking Systems—Labor Unions—Resumption of Specie Payment—Tariff—Income Tax—Inventions—Transportation: Canals—Railroads—Merchant Marine—Manufacturing—Foreign Commerce.

27. Supreme Court Decisions 711–715
Functions of Court—Famous Decisions—Dred Scott Case—Political Opposition to Supreme Court —Northern Securities Case.

PART II—CIVICS.

9. The Constitution 171–225
Federal Government—States—Departments—President—Cabinet—Congress—Senators — Representatives—Courts—Impeachments—Amendments.
18. Twentieth Century Problems 396–430
Immigration—Civil Service—Railroads—Income Tax—Prohibition.
19. Miscellaneous Questions 431–510
434—436—438—442—444—454—481—486—489—490 —491—492—502—503—504—505—509.
24. Political Parties 656–675
Federalists—Whigs—Republicans—Democrats —Populists—Policies—Platforms.
28. General Questions 716–800
Democracy a Growth—Republics—Preamble of Constitution—Rights of States—Individual Rights —Tariff—Income Tax—Direct and Indirect Taxation—Treaty Making—Arbitration—Bill of Rights —Amendments—Proposed Changes—Presidents *vs.* Governors—Speaker of House—Duties of Congress—Committee System—Lawmaking—Initiative, Referendum and Recall—Interstate Commerce Commission—Executive Reforms—Powers of Supreme Court—Citizenship—Dependencies—Naturalization—Political Parties—Territorial Government—Admission of States—Problems of State Governments—Types of Local Government—State Government—Individual Rights—Community Duties of Citizens—Local Problems—Americanization —City Government—Education—Roads—Restriction of Suffrage—State Constabulary—Child Labor.

PREFACE.

According to statistics of examining boards, history is one of the most difficult subjects in which to prepare students for examination.

In some subjects a standard text may provide adequate preparation; but the student in history is appalled by the vast scope and innumerable relations of the subject. No one text can contain it all. Hence the desirability of suggesting to the student by means of widely selected questions as many aspects of the subject as possible. In this way his thoughts may be directed into new channels and valuable and suggestive relations may be discovered.

This small volume of questions is submitted to the public in the hope that it may serve to make the study of American History and Civics more stimulating and interesting as well as to deprive examinations of their peculiar terror.

The Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. George D. Robins.

PART I.—AMERICAN HISTORY.

1. DISCOVERY.

1. Discuss the commercial situation in Europe in the latter half of the fifteenth century, including (*a*) routes of trade, (*b*) the crisis produced by the Turks, (*c*) attempts made up to 1500 to find other routes of trade. (Regents.)

2. (*a*) What conditions in Europe led Columbus to undertake his first voyage? What in his previous career fitted him for discovery? (Board.)

(*b*) Give an account of Columbus's first voyage across the Atlantic. In what did his greatness consist? (Amherst.)

3. Who discovered the continent of North America? Where? When? How did America get its name? (Princeton.)

4. Explain how the name America happened to be applied to the western continents. (Princeton.)

5. Mention four navigators who took part in the discovery and identification of the American continents. Indicate briefly the results of the voyages of each of them. (Princeton.)

2. EXPLORATION.

6. Outline the Spanish explorations in America in the sixteenth century. (Ohio State.)

7. (*a*) Outline the French explorations in America in the sixteenth century. (Ohio State.)

(*b*) Give an account of the French exploration and settlement of the St. Lawrence valley. What was (*a*) a seigneury, (*b*) an intendant? (Regents.)

8. Compare the explorations of the French and Spanish in North America. (Amherst.)

9. Summarize as far as 1620 the work done by France and England in opening up America. Name *two* prominent explorers of each nation. (Regents.)

10. Name *four* trans-Mississippi explorers or pioneers and give a brief account of the achievements of *one* of them. (Regents.)

3. SETTLEMENT.

11. Mention *three* causes of the migration to America from 1600 to 1700. Name a colony in America resulting from each cause mentioned. (Regents.)

12. What unsuccessful attempts were made by the English during the sixteenth century to establish settlements in North America? Give dates. (Princeton.)

13. What countries besides England attempted colonies within what is now the United States? Where? (Ohio State.)

14. Mention the first two permanent colonies established by Europeans within the present limits of the United States. Give an account of the reasons which led to the establishment of each of them. (Princeton.)

15. What political and social conditions in England and France led to migration to America in the seventeenth century? (Regents.)

16. Trace the rise of New France in North America. (Mass. Tech.)

17. Describe briefly the explorations and settlements upon which the French claim to North America was based. (Harvard.)

18. In what parts of America are communities of French descent found at the present time? Tell how they came to be there. (Harvard.)

19. What regions in North America were settled by the Spanish? (Wesleyan.)

20. What were the conditions in their own country which led Englishmen to migrate to America in the seventeenth century, and what did they hope to accomplish by this migration? Include in your answer definite illustrations. (Board.)

21. What colonies were founded within present boundaries of the United States by England in the seventeenth century? (Yale.)

22. Name the thirteen original colonies. State briefly the causes and the circumstances attending the founding of each of *three* of these colonies. (Regents.)

23. Compare the motives of the Spanish (1492–1600) with those of the English (1606–1660) with respect to colonization. (Regents.)

24. Describe and explain the part played by the Dutch in the history of early America. (Board.)

25. Where, within the present limits of the United States, were colonies attempted by the French, Dutch, and Swedes? What was the fate of the Swedish and Dutch colonies? (Ohio State.)

26. State the basis of the claim of each of the following European nations to lands in North America in the seventeenth century: England, France, Spain, Holland. (Board.)

27. Compare the methods of settlement and general colonial policies of Spain and England. (California.)

28. Name six European nations that held possessions in North and South America between 1492 and 1763. Name the regions held by them then and the regions held by any of them now. (Board.)

29. Give a definite reason for the failure of *each* of the following European nations in the colonization of North America: Spain, France, Holland. (Regents.)

30. Give *two* reasons why the French failed in the settlement of North America. Give *two* reasons why the English succeeded. (Regents.)

---

4. EARLY COLONIAL HISTORY.

31. What was the Virginia Company? Of what sub-companies was it composed? Mention a Colony planted by each of them. (Princeton.)

32. When was the first permanent settlement made in Virginia? Who paid the expense? What legal authority was there for this undertaking? (Ohio State.)

33. What were the motives of the English in establishing the colony at Jamestown? What were the discouraging conditions in Virginia which threatened the colony with ruin, while under the control of the London Company? (Princeton.)

34. Sketch the early settlement of Virginia. (Johns Hopkins.)

35. Describe the causes of discontent which culminated in Bacon's rebellion. (Board.)

36. Give the causes and the results of Bacon's rebellion. Describe the attitude of the government of Virginia in 1676 toward self-government. (Regents.)

37. What was the influence of political conditions in England between 1620 and 1660 on Puritan settlement in America? (Board.)

38. Describe the events in England between 1600 and 1660 which influenced the colonization of New England by the Puritans. What was the attitude of the New England people during this period toward (*a*) the King, (*b*) Parliament. (Princeton.)

39. Give an account of the founding of the Plymouth colony. (Ohio State.)

40. Tell how the Plymouth fathers happened to have lived in Amsterdam and in Leyden before coming to America. Describe

the form of government under which they first lived in Massachusetts. (Princeton.)

41. Describe the settlement of Massachusetts. (Johns Hopkins.)

42. Write a brief account of the Massachusetts Bay Colony during the seventeenth century. (Ohio State.)

43. Describe the situation in Massachusetts which led to the founding of Rhode Island. Tell the story of the founding of Connecticut Colony. (Board.)

44. Write on Roger Williams, noting particularly (*a*) his ideas, (*b*) his difficulties with Massachusetts, (*c*) his life in Rhode Island. (Board.)

45. What colonies formed the New England Confederation? What motives led to its establishment and what results did it accomplish? (Ohio State.)

46. Give an account of the career of Andros as a colonial governor in America. Give important dates. (Board.)

47. What important Indian wars occurred in New England? What was the effect of the wars on the growth of the colonies and on their relations with one another? (Board.)

48. What was the government of colonial Massachusetts like in essential features? (Ohio State.)

49. Compare the settlement of Virginia with that of Plymouth. (Yale.)

50. What were the main points of difference in government between Massachusetts and Virginia at the end of the seventeenth century? (Harvard.)

51. Give the reasons for the early failure at Jamestown and for the more favorable progress of the settlement at Boston. (Board.)

52. Summarize the characteristic differences between the colony of Massachusetts and the colony of Virginia in government, settlement, resources, occupations, and life of the inhabitants, and religion. (Annapolis.)

53. State in what respects, during the first two centuries after settlement, Virginia developed a very different civilization from that of Massachusetts. Give reasons. (Regents.)

54. Describe the colonization of Maryland. (Johns Hopkins.)

55. Give an account of the founding of Maryland. Contrast the attitude of Maryland toward religion with that of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. (Yale.)

56. Describe the colonization of New York. (Johns Hopkins.)

57. How was the colony of New Netherland settled? How was it acquired by the English? What was the government under Dutch and English rule? (Williams.)

58. Give a brief account of New Amsterdam up to the year 1660. (Annapolis.)

59. Give a description of the political organization, the system of land tenure, and the trade of the colony of New Netherland. (Harvard.)

60. Show the chief resemblances and differences between the settlement and early history of Virginia and New York. (Ohio State.)

61. Describe the principles of the Friends or Quakers, the founding of Pennsylvania, and its government to 1760. (Board.)

62. How was Pennsylvania settled? Compare its form of government with that of Virginia. (Yale.)

63. What do you know about the beginnings of settlement in what is now New Jersey? (Ohio State.)

64. What do you know about the beginning of settlement in what is now South Carolina? (Ohio State.)

65. When, where and by whom was the last of the thirteen colonies settled? What form of government was adopted in it? (Princeton.)

66. (*a*) Compare Oglethorpe's colony of Georgia with Penn's colony of Pennsylvania.

(*b*) What were the principal effects of the "Glorious Revolution" upon the colonies of New England? (Amherst.)

67. When and where were the first settlements in (1) Maryland, (2) Georgia, (3) Connecticut? What men were prominently connected with each? (Annapolis.)

68. Give an account of the establishment of the following settlements in America, and state when and by whom they were made: Quebec, New Amsterdam, Providence, Jamestown, Philadelphia. (Princeton.)

69. (*a*) Give an account of the founding of Louisiana. (*b*) Discuss the importance of the Louisiana Purchase. (Amherst.)

70. What were the motives actuating the founders of four of the following colonies: Plymouth, Georgia, Maryland, Jamestown, New Netherland? (Board.)

71. Tell when and by what groups of people the following colonies were first settled: Connecticut, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania. (Ohio State.)

72. (*a*) When was the great migration to New England, and what caused it?

(*b*) When was the Cavalier migration to Virginia? Account for it.

(*c*) What occasioned the Quaker emigration? Where did they settle?

(*d*) At about what period was there a German immigration to America? Why did they come, and where did they settle chiefly? (Penn.)

73. Distinguish three kinds of colonial government, with examples of each. (Johns Hopkins.)

74. How was the history of the British colonies in America influenced by the wars between England and Holland in the seventeenth century, and between England and France in the eighteenth century? (Board.)

75. Describe two methods of colonization used by the English in America, and name a colony established in accordance with each method. (Board.)

76. Explain the difference between (*a*) royal, (*b*) charter, (*c*) proprietary colonies. (Ohio State.)

77. Give a brief account of the early settlement of (1) a proprietary colony, (2) a corporate or charter colony, and (3) of a royal colony. (Trinity.)

78. Compare Virginia and Massachusetts as regards (*a*) classes of people, (*b*) church, (*c*) government, (*d*) occupations. (Board.)

79. Compare the social and industrial conditions in colonial Virginia with those in colonial Massachusetts. Indicate the time which you describe. Mention the author and title of any books, outside your textbook, which you have used on this subject. (Board.)

80. Compare the political conditions in Connecticut and Virginia during colonial times. (Amherst.)

81. Describe the attitude, during the colonial period, of Virginia, and of New England toward (*a*) popular education, (*b*) political liberty. (Regents.)

82. What differences were there between the local governments of Virginia and New England? What geographic basis was there for such differences? How were the two forms of local government combined in New York? (Regents.)

83. Compare the system of local government during colonial times in New England with that in the southern colonies. What check did a colonial legislature have on the power of the governor? (Regents.)

84. Which colonies were the Puritan colonies? In what respects did they differ from the other colonies? (Williams.)

85. How did the English Revolution of 1688–89 affect government in the American colonies? (Princeton.)

86. Describe the life of a Virginia planter in the eighteenth century. (Board.)

87. Mention *three* important occupations of colonial Americans and briefly describe *one* of these occupations. (Regents.)

88. Describe the town meeting in early New England, and con-

trast it with local government in Virginia in the seventeenth century. (Board.)

89. What English religious denominations made settlements in North America during the seventeenth century? Name the settlements made by each. (Princeton.)

90. How did Pennsylvania, Maryland and Rhode Island show a democratic spirit in their attitude toward religion? (Regents.)

91. In which one of the colonies would you rather have lived previous to the Revolution? Give your reasons. (Harvard.)

92. What were the principal industries of the English colonies in America by the middle of the eighteenth century, and what were the principal articles of colonial trade with England? (Board.)

93. Compare the patroon system of New Netherland with the plantation system of Virginia. (Regents.)

94. Write on the history of education in the American colonies. (Harvard.)

95. Compare a French colony with an English colony with respect to (*a*) motives of the colonists in coming to America, (*b*) relations with the Indians, (*c*) occupations. (Regents.)

96. Describe the political organization and government of New France, and point out wherein New France resembled, and wherein it differed politically, from the English colonies. (Board.)

97. In what ways was English colonial policy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries better than that of France? (Board.)

98. What were the relations of the early settlers with the Indians? Explain the causes of Indian wars. (Williams.)

99. "The achieving of democracy is a long, necessarily slow process and each generation has contributed toward making the ideal a reality." State a contribution toward the achieving of democracy made by each of *two* of the following colonies: Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Explain how *one* of these colonies aided in this achievement. (Regents.)

100. Explain the relations existing between a colonial governor and his colonial assembly. (Regents.)

---

5. INTERCOLONIAL WARS.

101. Give an account of the way England added to her possessions in North America between 1660 and 1763. (Board.)

102. Write the story and explain the importance of the conquest of Canada by England. (Mass. Tech.)

103. Give the causes, European and colonial, of *two* of the

French-English wars, 1689–1763. What were the terms of the final peace? (Regents.)

104. Sketch the causes which led to the French and Indian War. Describe the events of that war which placed the name of James Wolfe among the great names of English history. (Princeton.)

105. What cessions of American territory resulted from the French and Indian War? (Ohio State.)

106. (*a*) Give the causes and the effects of the French and Indian War. (Ohio State.)

(*b*) Give the chief events of the French and Indian War. (Johns Hopkins.)

(*c*) What part did George Washington take in the French and Indian War? (Johns Hopkins.)

107. What territorial changes resulted from the French and Indian War? How did this war affect the political relations of England and her American colonies? (California.)

108. What was the Albany Plan of Union? Why did it fail? (Dartmouth.)

109. When and for what purpose did the Albany Convention meet? What action did it take? What was the attitude of the English government toward it? (Princeton.)

110. In what ways did the banishment of French power from North America in 1763 affect the relationship between England and her American colonies? (Princeton.)

---

6. CAUSES OF REVOLUTION.

111. Explain *two* ways in which the British defeat of the French was a turning point in the history of America. (Regents.)

112. Mention *four* causes of discontent that led to the American Revolution. Explain briefly *one* of these causes. (Regents.)

113. Discuss the commerce of Massachusetts in the middle of the eighteenth century. (Harvard.)

114. What were the contents and effects of the Navigation Acts? Were they enforced? (Dartmouth.)

115. Name three acts of Parliament, passed before 1763, which hindered American foreign trade, and state the provisions and effect of each. (Board.)

116. Why did Great Britain change its policy towards the colonies after 1763? (Board.)

117. What plans for taxing the colonies were adopted by England between 1763 and 1775? How were these measures received in America? (Yale.)

118. Make an outline of the chief acts of the English Parliament and of the events in the colonies from 1763 to 1775 that led to the American Revolution. (Regents.)

119. How were the domestic manufactures and foreign trade of the colonies affected by English legislation? (Mass. Tech.)

120. (*a*) What were the causes, provisions, and results of the Stamp Act? Give the arguments in its favor. (Board.)

(*b*) Why did the British Parliament pass the Stamp Act in 1765? How was the income from the sale of stamps to be used? (California.)

(*c*) What were the provisions of the Stamp Act? What was the nature of the opposition to its enforcement, and when was it repealed? (Princeton.)

121. Give the causes of the American Revolution. (Ohio State.)

122. What liberties did the Americans claim in 1775? How had the English government tried to deny these? (Ohio State.)

123. State the principles fought for in the Revolution. (Johns Hopkins.)

124. What is meant by the statement that the Americans in the American Revolution fought the battles of Englishmen in England? (Regents.)

125. State the English and American arguments respecting taxation of the colonies. (Mass. Tech.)

126. State the substance of the Stamp Act and of the Townshend Acts and explain what these meant in the relation of the colonies and England. (Leland Stanford.)

127. Distribute correctly, under the following titles, the leading events in the history of colonial resistance to the Acts of the British Parliament or the King. (1) Protests. (2) Riots. (3) Non-Importation. (4) Congresses. (Princeton.)

128. An English statesman said concerning the American Revolution, "If England prevails, English and American liberty is at an end." Explain this statement. (Regents.)

129. Show the extent to which the Revolution, while it gained political independence, failed to secure democracy. (Regents.)

130. Mention *three* forces working for and *one* working against the union of the colonies up to 1775. Show the way in which each of *two* of these forces affected the formation of the union. (Regents.)

---

7. REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

131. Give a brief outline of the Revolutionary War. (Johns Hopkins.)

132. Give an account of Burgoyne's campaign, and indicate the

importance of its results. Mention the author and title of any books, outside your text-book, which you have used on the Revolution. (Board.)

133. Sketch briefly the military campaigns in the South during the years 1780–81. (Annapolis.)

134. What events forced the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown? (Johns Hopkins.)

135. Where, how and by whom was the Revolutionary War brought to a close? (Princeton.)

136. Discuss the treaty of peace which followed the American Revolution. What difficulties arose on account of the non-fulfillment of this treaty? (California.)

137. The difficulties and the outcome of the negotiations for peace in 1782. (Harvard.)

138. What were the main provisions of the treaty of peace with England in 1783? (Ohio State.)

139. Describe briefly the steps toward a union among the English colonies in America prior to 1776. (Princeton.)

140. What three Congresses were held by the colonists between 1765 and 1776, and what were the most important measures adopted by each? (Penn.)

141. Discuss the work of the Second Continental Congress. (Annapolis.)

142. Give the circumstances impelling the colonists to issue a Declaration of Independence. State *two* of its doctrines. (Regents.)

143. What were the contents of the Declaration of Independence? Who was its author? What is the importance of it in our history? (Dartmouth.)

144. "The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world." What were some of the facts as set forth in the Declaration of Independence? (Mass. Tech.)

145. State the facts that underlay the following charges in the Declaration of Independence: (*a*) He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures. (*b*) He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions of the rights of the people. (*c*) He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation: For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; For imposing taxes on us without our consent. (Board.)

146. What help did the United States receive during the Revolution—from what countries, and in what form? (Ohio State.)

147. When did France declare war against England during the Revolutionary War? What was her object in so doing? What did she contribute to the success of the Americans? (Princeton.)

148. Why did France aid the colonies in the war against England? At what point in the war did she risk an alliance? State the provisions of the Treaty of Paris of 1783 in regard to (*a*) the boundaries of the United States, (*b*) the Mississippi river, (*c*) the American debts to British subjects, (*d*) the treatment of the loyalists or "Tories." (Board.)

149. From what class in society did the Loyalists mainly come, why were they opposed to the Revolution, how were they treated, and what became of them? (Board.)

150. Describe two advantages that Americans gained by seceding from the British Empire. Also describe one disadvantage from that secession. (Board.)

---

8. CRITICAL PERIOD.

151. Explain why it is appropriate to speak of the period 1783–1789 as the "Critical Period of American History." (Princeton.)

152. Under what kind of government did the United States first begin her career as an independent nation? Why were the Articles of Confederation unsuccessful? Tell what you know of the change from the government under those Articles to the government under our present Constitution. (Princeton.)

153. What were the defects of the government under the Articles of Confederation, and what amendments were proposed to remedy them? (Board.)

154. What events of the years from 1783 to 1787 influenced the American people to adopt a stronger government than that afforded by the Articles of Confederation? (Princeton.)

155. Point out three defects in the Articles of Confederation and state how those defects were remedied by the Constitution. (Yale.)

156. (1) Describe the government under the Articles of Confederation. (2) In what particulars does the present Constitution improve upon that government? (3) How was the present Constitution framed and put into operation? (Trinity.)

157. "I doubt whether one single law or any law giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787."—*Daniel Webster.* What was the Ordinance of 1787? Give reasons tending to justify Webster's opinion. (Regents.)

158. Give an account of the organization of the Northwest Territory, including (*a*) extent of territory, (*b*) names of *three* eastern states having claims in this territory, (*c*) *three* provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. What influence did this ordinance have on subsequent American history? (Regents.)

159. What provisions of the Ordinance of 1787 show the advance in the spirit of democracy after the Revolutionary War? (Regents.)

160. Give *three* attempts at union or concerted action made by the colonies previous to 1787. Write briefly on *two* of these attempts, showing their importance as steps leading to ultimate union under the Constitution. (Regents.)

161. Give an account of *two* of the following: (*a*) the New England Confederation, (*b*) the Albany Congress, (*c*) the Stamp Act Congress, (*d*) the Continental Congresses, (*e*) the Constitutional Convention of 1787. (Regents.)

162. Give the chief causes of the calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. (Ohio State.)

163. What body drafted the Constitution of the United States? Where and when? What was the method of its adoption? What was the main purpose of its supporters? (Princeton.)

164. How was the Constitution of the United States prepared and adopted? (Johns Hopkins.)

165. State the three great compromises in the federal Constitution. Give an account of the discussion in the Federal Convention that led to *one* of these compromises. (Regents.)

166. Name three members of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and discuss the service of each in the Convention. (Ohio State.)

167. The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes. Illustrate the need of such a provision from the history of the Confederation. Give some examples of important legislation passed by Congress under this provision. (Harvard.)

168. Write an account of the ratification of the Constitution after its acceptance by the Convention. (Dartmouth.)

169. Give (*a*) *three* arguments of those who favored the ratification of the Federal Constitution, (*b*) *two* arguments of those who opposed its ratification. (Regents.)

170. What sections of the country, what social classes, and what economic interests favored the adoption of the Constitution, and why? (Board.)

9. THE CONSTITUTION.

171. State the fundamental differences between the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States. (Mass. Tech.)

172. Mention three fields of governmental action in which the Federal Government has exclusive control, and three in which the State has exclusive control. (Board.)

173. Mention *two* powers delegated to the national government by the Constitution. Why were these powers given to the nation rather than to the States? Discuss the growing tendency of the national government to expand its powers at the expense of the States, citing *two* recent instances. (Regents.)

174. What specific limitations are laid upon the States by the Constitution? (Board.)

175. What three departments of government are provided by our present Constitution? Tell how the officers in each department are chosen. (Princeton.)

176. State the different methods that have been used for nominating and electing candidates for the presidency, and cite instances illustrating each method. (Mass. Tech.)

177. Describe the system by which political parties today nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, and show wherein the present system has developed from earlier ones. (Board.)

178. What conditions, other than legal or constitutional, determine the choice of a candidate for President? Give three illustrations: one before 1815, one between 1815 and 1865, and one since 1865. (Board.)

179. How did the Twelfth Amendment modify the provisions of the Constitution respecting the election of President? What have been the various methods employed for the nomination of presidential candidates? (Mass. Tech.)

180. Describe the system by which the political parties today nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, and show wherein the present system has developed from earlier ones. (Board.)

181. How are the President and Vice-President chosen? What is done when no one receives a majority of the electoral vote? State what the law is in regard to presidential succession in case of death or disability of both President and Vice-President. (Board.)

182. How is a President of the United States nominated and elected? How may a President or members of Congress be removed? (California.)

183. Describe the several steps in the election of a President,

from the calling of a national convention to the inauguration. (Harvard.)

184. How have the provisions of the Constitution regarding the election of the President been modified in practice by the development of the party system? (Regents.)

185. Describe briefly the powers granted the President of the United States under the Federal Constitution. (Princeton.)

186. Explain the relation of the President of the United States to the national legislature, showing whether the general tendency is for him to exercise a larger or a smaller part in legislation. (Regents.)

187. Give an account of the powers and duties of the President of the United States with respect to foreign relations. (Mass. Tech.)

188. Discuss fully the powers of the President in foreign affairs. What is the part of the Senate in foreign affairs? (Board.)

189. Name the Cabinet departments and give a general statement of the functions of each. (California.)

190. What are the chief duties of the Secretary of State, of the Attorney-General, of the Secretary of the Interior? (Princeton.)

191. Has the President a right to veto any bill which he dislikes? Illustrate by three or four examples taken from different periods. (Harvard.)

192. What control does the President have over the making of laws? How does he exercise this control? (Wesleyan.)

193. Why is a provision of the Constitution superior to a law of Congress? Show what control over congressional legislation is possessed by (*a*) the President, (*b*) the Supreme Court. (Board.)

194. Explain the method of nominating and electing members of the U. S. House of Representatives; give the qualifications of voters and of candidates, and state how these are determined. (Mass. Tech.)

195. State and discuss the powers of Congress concerning (*a*) taxation, including tariff duties, and (*b*) foreign and interstate commerce. (Mass. Tech.)

196. What is meant by implied powers? What national measures have been promoted by the use of such powers? (California.)

197. Explain "The Congress shall have power . . . to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the U. S. or in any department or office thereof." (Mass. Tech.)

198. What is meant by the "implied powers" of the Constitu-

tion? Give an account of an application of such powers in congressional legislation. (Mass. Tech.)

199. What are the provisions of the Constitution relating to (*a*) the election of members of the House of Representatives, (*b*) the election of United States Senators? (Board.)

200. How are United States Senators chosen? How long do Senators serve? What judicial function does the Senate exercise? (Princeton.)

201. Give an account of the judicial functions of the U. S. Senate, and examples of the exercise of such functions. (Mass. Tech.)

202. Mention and explain certain powers and duties of the United States Senate that are not also exercised by the House of Representatives. (Board.)

203. Why has the Senate become a much more powerful body than the House of Representatives, and in what sense may it be said to have "usurped powers belonging to the House and the President"? (Board.)

204. Contrast the speaker of the House of Representatives and the president of the Senate in regard to (*a*) method of choice, (*b*) duties, and (*c*) actual power in legislation. (Board.)

205. What are the provisions of the Constitution relative to (*a*) the election of members of the House of Representatives, (*b*) the election of United States Senators? (Board.)

206. (*a*) What may the House of Representatives do that the Senate may not do?

(*b*) How may the President influence the legislative action of either house? (Board.)

207. Compare the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives as to (*a*) method by which members are chosen, (*b*) terms of membership, (*c*) apportionment of members among states, (*d*) powers peculiar to either house. (Ohio State.)

208. What are the powers of the speaker of the national House of Representatives? Explain the importance of the committees of Congress. (Ohio State.)

209. What are the powers of the speaker of the House of Representatives? What are the powers of the Committee on Rules? (Harvard.)

210. How are members of the President's Cabinet chosen? How may they be removed? What suggestions have been made to increase the efficiency of Cabinet officers? (Board.)

211. Give the various stages through which a bill is enacted into a law, and the various ways in which a bill may fail to become a law. (Board.)

212. (1) How are Senators, Representatives in Congress, and

the President chosen, respectively?

(2) What part *may* the President take in the making of laws and in making treaties?

(3) Outline the steps by which a bill in Congress may become a law.

(4) What executive powers does the Senate possess? (Trinity.)

213. What is the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts? What cases may be appealed from State Courts to Federal Courts? (Board.)

214. What was the jurisdiction of the United States Courts under the original Constitution and how was it affected by the Eleventh Amendment? (Board.)

215. How are judges of the Federal Court selected? Of State Courts? Explain how judges are removed from office. (Ohio State.)

216. Explain the process of impeachment, and sketch the history of one important impeachment of a federal officer. (Board.)

217. By what methods may the Constitution of the United States be amended, and by which of these methods has it been amended? (Board.)

218. Describe clearly the various methods of proposing and adopting amendments to the Constitution of the United States. (Princeton.)

219. When and how has the Constitution of the United States been amended? (Yale.)

220. How may the Constitution be amended? How many amendments are there at present? (Board.)

221. What is contained in the so-called Bill of Rights (or first ten amendments) of the Constitution of the United States? (Board.)

222. Explain the following and state the reasons for its adoption: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived without apportionment among the several States and without regard to any census or enumeration." (Mass. Tech.)

223. What is a tax? What constitutes a just tax? State *three* sources of federal income and *three* purposes of federal expenditure. (Regents.)

224. When and why was the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States adopted? (Board.)

225. Group the amendments to the Federal Constitution on the basis of the approximate dates of their enactment, and indicate the purpose of each group. (Regents.)

10. FEDERALISTS AND DEMOCRAT-REPUBLICANS.

226. The government of the United States in 1789 has been called an aristocratic government. Support this view by mentioning *three* features at that time which might be called aristocratic today. Mention *two* democratic changes that have occurred since 1787. (Regents.)

227. Give a brief account of the public services of Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury. Of what political party was he the founder? (Princeton.)

228. Mention two controversies regarding the constitutional powers of Congress that arose between 1789 and 1801, and give an account of one of them. (Board.)

229. Sketch the history of the Mission of "Citizen" Genet. (Princeton.)

230. Give an account of Genet's mission and of the foreign policy of Washington's second administration. (Board.)

231. What political parties existed in the United States in 1790, and what were their principles? (Yale.)

232. State (*a*) what classes of society and (*b*) what sections of the country supported the Federalist party, and explain why such was the case. (Board.)

233. Who were the Federalists? What did they do as a political party? (Williams.)

234. Give an account of the Federalist party, including (*a*) reasons why it was better for the Federalists than for the Democratic-Republicans to be in control of the government during the early years of the republic, (*b*) causes of the downfall of the Federalist party. (Regents.)

235. Describe the causes of the Whisky Rebellion and give its results. (Regents.)

236. Describe the financial policy adopted by the new government (1789–1796), covering *two* of the following: (*a*) foreign debt, (*b*) state debts, (*c*) sources of revenue. (Regents.)

237. Which party would you have supported if you had been a voter during John Adams' administration? State your reasons in such a way as to indicate the chief questions which divided the American people at that time. (Princeton.)

238. How did Jefferson and his followers differ in political views from the Federalists during the administrations of Washington and Adams? (Princeton.)

239. What were the Alien and Sedition Acts and their object? (Johns Hopkins.)

240. Compare the causes that led to the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798 with the causes justifying present or proposed

measures against dangerous aliens and sedition today. (Regents.)

241. What were the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions? (Johns Hopkins.)

242. Explain carefully the causes of the downfall of the Federalist party. Mention the leaders of the party and the public positions they occupied. (Mass. Tech.)

243. State in regard to Jefferson (*a*) his political principles, (*b*) the achievements of his administration. (Board.)

244. Discuss the events of Jefferson's presidency. (Ohio State.)

245. Name *two* rebellions that occurred between 1781 and 1800 against the existing government of the United States. Show by an account of the suppression of these rebellions the difference in power of the government under the Articles of Confederation and under the Constitution. (Regents.)

246. What three nations were owners of Louisiana between the years 1783 and 1804? Tell the story of our purchase of Louisiana. (Princeton.)

247. The causes and results of the Louisiana purchase. (Harvard.)

248. Discuss the Louisiana Purchase with special reference to (*a*) Jefferson's theory of interpreting the Constitution, (*b*) the subsequent territorial growth of the U. S., and (*c*) its relation to the slavery issue. (Mass. Tech.)

249. How was the foreign trade of the U. S. affected by conditions in Europe during Jefferson's administration? How did his administration attempt to protect this trade? (Board.)

250. Why were American politics very much influenced between 1789 and 1815 by political events in Europe? Point out some more recent instances in which a similar influence has operated. (Brown.)

---

11. WAR OF 1812.

251. Discuss the causes and the results of the War of 1812. (California.)

252. Give the chief events of the War of 1812. (Johns Hopkins.)

253. What were the important results of the War of 1812? What measures passed by Congress at its close, and shortly afterward indicated that the war "had awakened a national consciousness." (Board.)

254. (*a*) Explain the causes of the War of 1812.

(*b*) What was the Hartford Convention of 1814?
(*c*) What were the results of the War of 1812?
(Annapolis.)

255. Give an account of the struggle of the U. S. to secure its rights as a neutral during the period of the Napoleonic Wars. (Penn.)

256. "The War of 1812 has been often and truly called the Second War of Independence." Explain the meaning of this statement and give *three* concrete results of the war. (Regents.)

257. How did *two* of the following seeming disadvantages of the War of 1812 produce advantageous results to the United States: (*a*) the blockade, (*b*) the difficulty of financing the war, (*c*) the strengthening of our policy of isolation by our drifting away from European influences? (Regents.)

258. Show the influence of each of *two* of the following on the War of 1812: (*a*) English orders in council, (*b*) French decrees, (*c*) impressment, (*d*) America's retaliatory measures. (Regents.)

259. Mention an important political and an important economic result of the War of 1812 on the United States. Write a paragraph on *one* of these results. (Regents.)

260. Explain how the War of 1812 affected the shipping interests of New England and show what marked industrial changes resulted. (Regents.)

---

12. THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

261. What is meant by the Era of Good Feeling? Describe the political situation at the time. (Brown.)

262. To what political party did President Monroe belong? State the Monroe Doctrine. What caused President Monroe to declare it? Is the Monroe Doctrine a law or merely the expression of a policy? (Princeton.)

263. Sketch American foreign relations under President Monroe. (Yale.)

264. What is the Monroe Doctrine? Describe the circumstances under which it arose. (Amherst.)

265. Write on the Monroe Doctrine, explaining how and when it came into existence, and what it meant for American foreign policy. (Leland Stanford.)

266. Write on the later development of the Monroe Doctrine. (Harvard.)

267. Explain the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine. State the

part it has played in our history, and indicate its importance at the present time. (Mass. Tech.)

268. Describe the presidential election of 1824, and show how its results affected the political fortunes of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay. (Board.)

269. Define "internal improvements"; mention one important work of this character undertaken by the Federal Government before 1829, and state the constitutional objections to such undertakings urged by two early presidents. (Board.)

270. Describe the powers of the Federal Supreme Court as given in the Constitution and give an account of the growth of these powers through the influence of Justice John Marshall. (Regents.)

---

13. DEMOCRATS AND WHIGS, 1828–1850.

271. Describe the administration of Andrew Jackson. (Johns Hopkins.)

272. Give an account of the more important policies of President Jackson's administrations. (Princeton.)

273. What was the "Spoils System"? When and by whom begun? What law was enacted to abolish it? When? (Princeton.)

274. Describe the contest of President Jackson with the Nullifiers and the National Bank. (Williams.)

275. Controversies over a National Bank from 1830 to 1845. (Harvard.)

276. Give an account of the Second United States Bank and tell how and why it was dissolved. (Yale.)

277. How and why did Jackson destroy the Second Bank of the United States, and what provision was subsequently made for taking care of government funds? (Board.)

278. What was the Doctrine of Nullification? When and under what circumstances was an attempt made to put it in practice? What was the result? (Princeton.)

279. What is meant by nullification? What was the attitude of each of the two statesmen, Webster and Calhoun, toward the Doctrine of Nullification? What laws did South Carolina attempt to nullify in 1832? What was the result? (Princeton.)

280. Contrast the conduct of President Jackson in dealing with nullification with that of President Buchanan in the crisis of 1860–61. (Board.)

281. What was the occasion of the Webster-Hayne debate of

1830? What was the main point at issue in this debate? What position did each statesman take on the main issue? (Regents.)

282. Write a brief history of South Carolina Nullification, and show its relation to earlier and later analogous theories. (Mass. Tech.)

283. How did the question of Texas affect American interests and politics before the Mexican War? (Yale.)

284. What were the causes of the financial panic of 1837? (Wesleyan.)

285. What was the cause of the break between President Tyler and the Whig Party after the death of President Harrison? (Trinity.)

286. What were the two leading issues involved in the presidential election of 1844? How was each of them finally settled? (Princeton.)

287. Write on the Mexican War, commenting especially on (*a*) its causes, (*b*) its principal campaigns, (*c*) its territorial results, (*d*) its effect on the slavery controversy. (Board.)

288. Give an account of the causes, course, and consequences of the Mexican War (1846–1848). (Mass. Tech.)

289. Give *two* causes and *three* results of the Mexican War (1846). (Regents.)

290. What political issue was the direct result of the Mexican War? How was it settled? (Ohio State.)

---

14. SLAVERY AND SECESSION.

291. (*a*) What were the compromises over slavery in the Constitutional Convention of 1787?

(*b*) Mention two later compromises over slavery, stating the time and chief features of each. (Penn.)

292. Distinguish between (*a*) the economic, (*b*) the constitutional, (*c*) the territorial, and (*d*) the moral aspects of slavery in the United States. Mention any reading you have done on the subject of slavery. (Board.)

293. Contrast the planter aristocracy and the poor white class in the South before the Civil War in respect to numbers, wealth and influence. (Board.)

294. State the facts in regard to slavery, including its restriction, in two of the following: (*a*) the colonies, (*b*) the Constitution, (*c*) the United States, 1789–1820. (Board.)

295. (*a*) What were the economic consequences of the invention of the cotton gin?

(*b*) What were the political consequences of the discovery of gold in California? (Board.)

296. What steps were taken by Northern statesmen to prevent the extension of slavery, 1815–1855? (Yale.)

297. Why did the Southern States, in the half century preceding the Civil War, insist upon extending slavery into new territory? Why did the North oppose this extension? (Princeton.)

298. What was the Missouri Compromise, and what was its political importance? (Johns Hopkins.)

299. When and how was the Missouri Compromise repealed? (Yale.)

300. Outline the steps by which political parties were forced, between 1830 and 1861, to declare themselves in regard to slavery. (Board.)

301. Who were the leaders in the Abolition Movement, 1830–1850? What part did the Movement play in politics during this period? (Wesleyan.)

302. Write on the Mexican War, commenting especially on (*a*) its causes, (*b*) its principal campaigns, (*c*) its territorial results, (*d*) its effects on the slavery controversy. (Board.)

303. State the attitude toward slavery of five of the following parties: (*a*) Anti-Nebraska, (*b*) Constitutional Union, (*c*) Liberty, (*d*) Northern (or Douglas) Democrats, (*e*) Republicans, (*f*) Southern (or Breckinridge) Democrats. (Board.)

304. What do you regard as the five most important events in the history of the slavery question between 1820 and 1860? Explain each briefly. (Trinity.)

305. What was the Wilmot Proviso? When and under what circumstances was it proposed? What became of it? (Princeton.)

306. Explain the causes, provisions and results of the Compromise of 1850. (Ohio State.)

307. State the chief points of the Compromise of 1850. (Princeton.)

308. With what measures for the settlement of the slavery question is Henry Clay's name associated? Give the principal features of each measure. (Princeton.)

309. Show how the extension of slavery was affected by each of the following: (1) Missouri Compromise, (2) Compromise of 1850, (3) Kansas-Nebraska Bill, (4) Wilmot Proviso. (Annapolis.)

310. Describe the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. (Johns Hopkins.)

311. State the substance of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and give an account of its passage by Congress. (California.)

312. What were the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Dred Scott Decision? (Johns Hopkins.)

313. (*a*) Was the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 a wise measure from the point of view of the South? Give reasons for your answer.

(*b*) What is meant by the Writ of Habeas Corpus? (Amherst.)

314. Give a brief account of the struggle of pro-slavery and free soil men for the possession of Kansas. (Princeton.)

315. How did *two* of the following tend to settle the dispute concerning the extension of slavery: Compromise of 1820, Compromise of 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Bill? (Regents.)

316. Explain the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Who was its chief author; when was it enacted; and what were some of its immediate consequences? (Princeton.)

317. Explain the rise of the Republican party. (Ohio State.)

318. Write on *either* the Webster-Hayne debate *or* the Lincoln-Douglas debates, touching on (*a*) the occasion for the debate, (*b*) the principal arguments of each debater. (Regents.)

319. Describe *either* the Webster-Hayne debate *or* the Lincoln-Douglas debates, including (*a*) the occasion, (*b*) the points at issue, (*c*) the influence on subsequent American history. (Regents.)

320. Explain what is meant by the "compact theory" of the Constitution. Name three prominent advocates of the theory before 1840. In what documents is the theory set forth? State concisely the arguments in its favor. (Board.)

321. Point out the resemblances and differences between the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, the South Carolina Nullification Doctrine and the Secession Theory. (Mass. Tech.)

322. State *three* controversies that have arisen over the alleged right of a state to nullify a federal law. Give the issues involved in *one* of these controversies. (Regents.)

323. What is meant by the Doctrine of States' Rights? Where was this doctrine most popular and why? (California.)

324. What was the constitutional principle involved in secession? (Yale.)

325. Outline the history of the secession movement, including in your answer the appearance of this movement in the second, fourth and sixth decades of the nineteenth century. (Regents.)

326. Upon what theory did the South justify her action in 1861? Explain the Southern argument. (Ohio State.)

327. How was the presidential election of 1860 affected (*a*) by

the Dred Scott Decision, (*b*) by the Lincoln-Douglas debates, (*c*) by the John Brown raid? (Princeton.)

328. Why was the election of 1860 the occasion of secession? (Princeton.)

329. What causes, other than slavery, brought about the Civil War? (Regents.)

330. Show that the slavery question was "an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces," which were both economic and social. (Regents.)

---

15. THE CIVIL WAR.

331. What efforts were made to avert secession and civil war before 1861, when and how? (Yale.)

332. (1) Give an account of the presidential campaign of 1860, explaining the position of the different parties and candidates on the slavery question.

(2) Why did the South secede from the Union? (Trinity.)

333. Explain carefully the causes of the Civil War. (Ohio State.)

334. It is sometimes said that the Civil War was brought about by fanatical reformers on the one side and ambitious politicians on the other. Discuss this statement, giving specific events to show the truth or the error of it. (Regents.)

335. Compare briefly the economic conditions of the North and the South at the opening of the Civil War. (Board.)

336. State four important problems which confronted the military and naval strategists of the United States during the Civil War. Briefly trace the operations found necessary in the solution of one of these problems. (Board.)

337. Describe the various methods by which the Federal Government obtained the money necessary for carrying on the Civil War. (Board.)

338. Describe the opening of the Mississippi River by the Federal forces in the Civil War. (Yale.)

339. Give an account of Sherman's campaign during the Civil War, and explain its significance. (Ohio State.)

340. Give an account of *one* major campaign of the Civil War, mentioning leaders, battles fought, and territory gained or lost. (Regents.)

341. Tell the story of the Gettysburg campaign. What was its significance? (Board.)

342. Mention the two contemporary campaigns of the Civil

War which marked the turning-point in that struggle, and give briefly the military history of one of those campaigns. (Board.)

343. The last year of the Civil War (April, 1864, to April, 1865). (Harvard.)

344. Give an account of the relations of the United States, and of the Confederacy, with England during the War of Secession. (Harvard.)

345. Describe conditions and sentiment in the North during the Civil War, using the following topics: (*a*) taxes, (*b*) greenbacks, (*c*) copperhead, (*d*) draft riots. (Board.)

346. Explain the part played by the U. S. Navy during the Civil War. (Wesleyan.)

347. What was the Emancipation Proclamation? When and by whom issued? When was it put into force? Was that the end of the matter? (Princeton.)

348. "The abolition of slaves was necessary to the industrial freedom of the South." Discuss fully this statement. (Regents.)

349. What was Lincoln's policy in reference to the emancipation of the slaves? Why did the Emancipation Proclamation come so late? How was permanent emancipation finally secured? (Amherst.)

350. Summarize the successive steps, beginning with Lincoln's preliminary Emancipation Proclamation and ending with the Fifteenth Amendment, by which the negro became a voting citizen. (Regents.)

---

16. RECONSTRUCTION.

351. Why was the death of Lincoln a serious injury to the South? (Princeton.)

352. Tell what you can of the administration of Andrew Johnson. (Yale.)

353. What was Reconstruction and when was it completed? (Yale.)

354. How was the reconstruction of the southern states accomplished? (Yale.)

355. What were the differences between Lincoln's plan of reconstruction in the South and the plan of Congress? (Amherst.)

356. What was Lincoln's policy of "reconstruction"? Johnson's? Thaddeus Stevens'? Why can the phrase "The birth of a nation" be applied to this period? (Columbia.)

357. Explain the origin of the dispute between President Johnson and Congress. In what proceedings did it culminate, and what was the outcome? (Princeton.)

358. Give the presidential and the congressional plans of reconstruction. What was the Freedmen's Bureau? (Trinity.)

359. What conflict between Congress and President arose at the close of the Civil War? What proceedings did Congress institute against the President? How did they result? (Princeton.)

360. What were the matters in dispute between President Johnson and Congress? What was the outcome of the dispute? (Princeton.)

361. Explain the plan of reconstruction adopted by Congress in 1867, and show in what respects it was subject to criticism. (Regents.)

362. Explain why President Johnson's opponents desired to impeach him. (Harvard.)

363. What were the causes of the impeachment of President Johnson? Describe his trial. (Board.)

364. Explain how the following prohibition is evaded without being literally violated: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." (Mass. Tech.)

365. What is meant by the "solid South," and what events made the South "solid"? (Board.)

366. Explain the meaning of the statement "The crime of reconstruction." (Board.)

367. Why did Ulysses S. Grant make such a *success* as a General and such a seeming *failure* as a President? (Board.)

368. What facts justify the charge of official corruption in Grant's administration? (Board.)

369. Trace the series of events that led up to the Geneva Arbitration of 1871–72. (Board.)

370. What were the Alabama Claims, and how were they settled? (Board.)

371. What is meant by the resumption of specie payment, and how was the resumption accomplished? (Board.)

372. Tell what you can of Grant's second administration. (Yale.)

373. Give an account of the Hayes-Tilden controversy. (Princeton.)

374. In what ways was the election of President R. B. Hayes unusual? What were the contents of the Bland-Allison Act? (Dartmouth.)

375. What circumstances led to the creation of the Electoral Commission of 1877? Under similar circumstances would such

a commission be necessary at the present time? If not, why not? (California.)

---

17. FROM CLEVELAND TO WILSON.

376. For what political principles did Cleveland stand as President, and as leader of the Democratic party? Give an account of what he did or attempted to do to incorporate them into legislation. (Board.)

377. Give an account of the labor troubles during Cleveland's administrations. (Wesleyan.)

378. Name the most important events of Cleveland's administrations, and give an estimate of Cleveland as President. (Brown.)

379. (*a*) What were the causes of the War with Spain?

(*b*) What effects did the war have upon the United States? (Amherst.)

380. State the causes and results of the Spanish-American War of 1898. (Amherst.)

381. Explain how the recent war with Spain came about, state the more important military incidents, and name the territorial acquisitions resulting from the war. (Leland Stanford.)

382. What possessions did the United States acquire by the Spanish-American War and how is any one governed? (Yale.)

383. Explain why we fought the Spanish-American War, and with what results in the peace treaty. (Brown.)

384. What brought about the War with Spain in 1898? How did that conflict and its outcome affect the general relations of the United States to the rest of the world? (Brown.)

385. What agreement was made between the United States and Cuba at the close of the Spanish War? What have been the relations between the two countries since that time? (Dartmouth.)

386. Discuss the new problems which the American people were called upon to solve as a result of the Spanish-American War? (Board.)

387. (*a*) Explain Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward (1) capital, (2) labor, (3) conservation. (Wesleyan.)

(*b*) Mention *three* constructive measures or great reforms advocated by Theodore Roosevelt. Describe *one* of these measures or reforms. (Regents.)

388. Discuss the growth of "imperialism" in the United States since 1897. Explain the connection of the country with world policy since that date. (Mt. Holyoke.)

389. By what steps did the United States acquire the Panama Canal Zone and the right to build and fortify the canal? (Annapolis.)

390. How did trusts originate, and what economic advantages do they have? Explain the Sherman Anti-trust Law. What important decisions have been made under it, and how has it affected the existence of trusts? What was Roosevelt's plan for dealing with these great companies? (Smith.)

391. What were the various important measures passed by President Wilson's first Congress? (Brown.)

392. Trace the steps by which the United States was drawn into the Great War. (Brown.)

393. Contrast Washington's neutrality proclamation and his attitude on foreign alliances with Wilson's war messages and our present coöperation with France and her allies. Justify the position taken in each instance. (Regents.)

394. Give *three* reasons why the United States entered the World War. State *two* problems facing the United States as a result of the war. (Regents.)

395. Discuss at least one constitutional objection raised by the opponents of the original covenant of the League of Nations. (Board.)

---

18. TWENTIETH CENTURY PROBLEMS.

396. What recent attempts have been made to restrict immigration? Should immigration be restricted? Justify your opinion on the question of putting further restrictions upon immigration. (Board.)

397. What attitude does our government take in regard to the immigration of people from certain countries in Asia? Describe the controversies that have arisen on account of our policy. As a citizen do you approve of the policy? Give your reasons. (Smith.)

398. Compare the character of the immigration into the United States during the decade 1850–1860 with that during the decade 1900–1910. What restrictions are placed upon immigration into the United States at the present time? (Board.)

399. By what machinery and measures does the Federal Government control the admission of immigrants and regulate their naturalization? How may undesirable aliens be dealt with? (Board.)

400. State causes that led to a large immigration to the United States during the thirty years preceding the Civil War and show the great political and industrial importance to this country of such immigration. (Regents.)

401. Compare immigration before the Civil War with immigration of the present day in the following respects: (*a*) nations represented, (*b*) causes, (*c*) enects on labor conditions. (Regents.)

402. Compare colonial immigration with the immigration of the last thirty years with respect to (*a*) causes, (*b*) character, (*c*) results. Should we now seek to restrict immigration? Justify your answer. (Regents.)

403. In recent years Congress has imposed restrictions on immigration. Mention *two* of these restrictions. Give *one* argument for and *one* argument against further restrictions. (Regents.)

404. What was the main cause in Europe or in America of migration to America during each of *four* of the following periods: (*a*) 1620–1640, (*b*) 1640–1660, (*c*) 1840–1860, (*d*) 1875–1890, (*e*) 1900–1914? (Regents.)

405. What is meant by Americanization? Give *two* good effects and *two* evil effects of immigration since 1890. How is immigration restricted now? (Regents.)

406. What is civil service reform and what evils does it attempt to remove? (California.)

407. Describe the growth of the movement for civil service reform since 1883, and mention one or more classes of federal officers to which the principles of the reform have been applied? (Board.)

408. What was the "free silver" agitation? (Yale.)

409. Sketch the development in the United States since the Civil War of a governmental policy toward railroads, mentioning some important laws or judicial decisions. (Board.)

410. Discuss the federal regulation of (1) railroads, and (2) trusts, since 1885. (Brown.)

411. What attempts has Congress made to regulate "big business" during the past half-century? (Board.)

412. What has been the action of the United States Congress since 1908 on the following questions: (*a*) the tariff, (*b*) currency, (*c*) taxation of incomes, (*d*) the Panama Canal, (*e*) trusts? (Columbia.)

413. Outline either (*a*) Tariff history of United States, 1861–1913, or (*b*) Currency history of United States, 1862–1900. (Penn.)

414. Mention five events between 1896 and 1916 which seem to you of special importance in American history, and give briefly the reasons for the selections you make. (Mass. Tech.)

415. Outline the events and influences that in the last fifteen years have made the United States a world power. (Annapolis.)

416. What were the causes of the Spanish-American War? Show its influence on the development of American policy, touching on (*a*) its relation to our policy of isolation, (*b*) the development of a democratic colonial policy. (Regents.)

417. Discuss the present government of the Philippine Islands. (Brown.)

418. How were the Philippines acquired by the United States? What is their form of government? What problems are now connected with our occupation of them? (Penn.)

419. What part did the United States take in the movement for international peace between the Spanish-American War and the World War? (Board.)

420. What part has the United States taken since the Spanish War in the movement for international peace? (Board.)

421. What have been the most important agencies in the development of the West since 1860? What laws have been passed by Congress to further this development? (Board.)

422. What interests has the United States in the problems of the Far East? Outline the history of our relations with China. (Board.)

423. A recent editorial on our entrance into the present war said: "If the United States is wrong now, it has never been right." Justify our entrance into *two* wars, including the present one. (Regents.)

424. Give illustrations of the united efforts of our country in the present World War as shown in the following: (*a*) activities of women, (*b*) subordination of private interests to public service, (*c*) encouragement of thrift, (*d*) organization of our military and naval forces. (Regents.)

425. What are the terms of the two most recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States? Why were they proposed and adopted? (Penn.)

426. Mention *four* conditions of peace advocated by President Wilson. (Regents.)

427. Compare the making of the Constitution in 1787 with the making of the League of Nations with respect to *two* of the following: (*a*) *one* point of disagreement leading to compromise, (*b*) method of ratification, (*c*) reasons for opposing ratification. (Regents.)

428. Indicate *three* American problems of reconstruction resulting from the World War. Describe *one* of these problems. (Regents.)

429. Mention at least *four* principles of our national Constitution that might be embodied in a constitution for a world state or league of nations. (Regents.)

430. Describe briefly the organization and the functions of *one* of the following: (*a*) the Federal Reserve Bank, (*b*) the Interstate Commerce Commission, (*c*) the Emergency Fleet Corporation, (*d*) the Inland Waterways Commission. (Regents.)

---

19. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

431. Mention *four* contributions to the civilization of America made by England. Write fully about each of *two* of these contributions. (Regents.)

432. What influences or conditions in European thought and life led to American exploration and colonization in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries? (Regents.)

433. Explain the following: (*a*) Bacon's Rebellion, (*b*) Mayflower Compact, (*c*) New England Confederation, (*d*) Albany Congress and Plan. (Ohio State.)

434. What were some of the fundamental rights of Englishmen for which the American colonists stood at the American Revolution? Name, if you can, any English documents in which these rights had been set forth in England. (Board.)

435. Show why the freedom of the self-governing English colonies led to the American Revolution and why the paternalistic government of the French colonies did not lead to a similar revolution in New France. (Regents.)

436. Explain the following, giving a general idea of the contents and authorship of each document: (*a*) Albany Plan of Union, 1754, (*b*) Declaration of Independence, 1776, (*c*) Treaty of Peace, 1783. (Williams.)

437. Show how the policy of "divide and conquer" failed in England's attempt to crush the colonies by the Burgoyne campaign, and how it was successfully applied by the North in the Civil War. (Regents.)

438. Point out three defects in the Articles of Confederation and state how those defects were remedied by the Constitution. (Yale.)

439. Write an account of two of the following campaigns: (*a*) Washington's in the Middle States, (*b*) Scott's in Mexico, (*c*) Grant's on the Mississippi. (Board.)

440. Compare Hamilton with Jefferson *or* Webster with Calhoun as representatives of opposing ideals of government. (Regents.)

441. Explain the following: (*a*) Free Soiler, (*b*) Anti-Mason, (*c*) States' Rights, (*d*) Wilmot Proviso, (*e*) Carpet-Bagger. (Williams.)

442. What is meant by the Spoils System? When and by whom was it introduced? Point out the extent and significance of the change. (Princeton.)

443. What were Webster's arguments against Hayne? In what way did he give confidence to the North? How did Hayne try to unite the West with the party of Nullification? (Smith.)

444. What reasons prompted the passage of four of the following laws: Chinese Immigration, Civil Service Reform, Alien and Sedition, Homestead, Fugitive Slave, Independent Treasury, National Bank? (Board.)

445. Who were the leading naval heroes of the United States? What did each achieve? (Wesleyan.)

446. Compare the policy of the following Presidents in making appointments to office: Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Cleveland. (Board.)

447. (*a*) State the author and title of any book or books which you have used in addition to your text-book in connection with any *one* of the following topics: (1) The life of an Englishman connected with American history. (2) A battle or campaign of the American Revolution. (3) A battle or campaign of the Civil War. (4) Slavery. (5) The Tariff. (6) Social life in one of the Colonies.

(*b*) Discuss the topic you have chosen, showing the results of your outside reading. (Board.)

448. Explain *each* of the following terms: Copperhead, Carpetbagger, Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, Free-Soiler, Populist, Pet Banks. (Regents.)

449. What were: the Albany Congress, the Embargo, the Ostend Manifesto? What States were formed out of the territory once belonging to Spain? (Yale.)

450. Show that you have a definite knowledge of five of the following, writing at least four or five lines on each: the Webster-Hayne Debate, Nullification, the Compromise of 1850, the Free Silver Campaign, commission form of government for cities, McKinley Tariff Act. (Board.)

451. Write notes on five of the following: Spanish explorers, Monroe Doctrine, Compromise of 1850, campaigns of General Grant, John Hay, French and Indian War, the Tariff of 1832, Sherman Anti-Trust Act. (Columbia.)

452. Explain what is meant by five of the following terms: the Star Route Frauds, Mugwumps, the Bland-Allison Act, Wilmot Proviso, Compulsory Arbitration, Copperheads. (Board.)

453. State what is meant by each of *four* of the following: (*a*) paper blockade, (*b*) contraband of war, (*c*) the "open door" policy, (*d*) the "higher law" doctrine, (*e*) Ku Klux Klan, (*f*)

resumption of specie payments, (*g*) preferential ballot, (*h*) Crédit Mobilier. (Regents.)

454. Write brief notes identifying *eight* of the following topics: McCulloch vs. Maryland, excise, referendum, grand jury, direct primary, franking privilege, caucus, aliens, "open shop," boycott, juvenile court. (Board.)

455. Write brief explanatory notes on *four* of the following: border states, committees of correspondence, strict constructionist, rule of war of 1756, "fifty-four forty or fight," squatter sovereignty. (Regents.)

456. State the chief provision and the chief result of four of the following acts: (*a*) Assumption, (*b*) Bland-Allison, (*c*) Electoral Count, (*d*) Embargo, (*e*) Fugitive Slave, (*f*) Non-Intercourse, (*g*) Reconstruction, (*h*) Resumption of Specie Payments, (*i*) Kansas-Nebraska, (*j*) Tenure of Office. (Board.)

457. Discuss the origin and appropriateness of the following names: (*a*) Pittsburgh (Pa.), (*b*) Houston (Tex.), (*c*) New York, (*d*) Jamestown (Va.), (*e*) Sioux City (Iowa), (*f*) Marquette (Wis.), (*g*) Lake Champlain, (*h*) Louisiana, (*i*) Amsterdam (N. Y.). (Annapolis.)

458. What was each of *two* of the following: (*a*) the Cumberland Road, (*b*) the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, (*c*) the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, (*d*) the Ostend Manifesto, (*e*) the Crédit Mobilier? (Regents.)

459. Give accounts of the following: (*a*) the settlement of Georgia, (*b*) Braddock's expedition, (*c*) Spanish settlements in the present territory of the United States, (*d*) King Philip's War. (Annapolis.)

460. Copy each of the following names or phrases, adding to each a single sentence to indicate why it is important in American history: (1) Sir Walter Raleigh, (2) Spanish Armada, (3) Nathaniel Bacon, (4) Anne Hutchinson, (5) Albany Congress of 1754, (6) Lewis and Clark, (7) Missouri Compromise, (8) Sub-Treasury System, (9) Wilmot Proviso, (10) Tenure of Office Act. (Princeton.)

461. State the importance of each of *four* of the following: (*a*) The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, (*b*) the Hartford Convention, (*c*) the Dred Scott Decision, (*d*) the resumption of specie payment, (*e*) the Federal Reserve Banks. (Regents.)

462. Show that you have a definite knowledge of the following: Thaddeus Stevens, Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, Freedmen's Bureau, Wilmot Proviso, Seminole War. (Princeton.)

463. Write a few lines about each of the following: (1) Grover Cleveland, (2) Edmund Andros, (3) United States Banks, (4) Cyrus W. Field, (5) acquisition of Alaska. (Annapolis.)

464. Explain *seven* of the following terms: Redemptioner; Quitrent; The Association; Alien Act; Right of Search; Personal Liberty Bills; Know-nothings; Carpet-bagger; "Sixteen to One." (Harvard.)

465. Explain briefly the following terms: bill of rights; spoils system; legal tender; referendum. (Ohio State.)

466. Explain the significance in American history of each of *four* of the following: (*a*) Compromise Tariff of 1833, (*b*) discovery of gold in California, (*c*) Lincoln-Douglas Debates, (*d*) Sam Houston, (*e*) William Lloyd Garrison. (Regents.)

467. Show that you have a definite knowledge of the following: Ku Klux Klan, Slidell, Kitchen Cabinet, Know-nothing Party, George Rogers Clark. (Princeton.)

468. Write brief notes on five of the following topics: the Lincoln-Douglas Debates; Alexander VI's Bull of Demarcation; the Border States; the Declaratory Act; Sir Francis Drake; the Embargo; the Independent Treasury Act. (Harvard.)

469. Explain briefly four of the following terms: (1) Carpet-baggers, (2) Mugwumps, (3) Ku Klux Klan, (4) Virginius' Affair, (5) Venezuela Dispute, (6) Monroe Doctrine. (Annapolis.)

470. Explain the significance of the following: (*a*) Big Stick, (*b*) Progressive Republican, (*c*) Federalist, (*d*) Free Soilers, (*e*) Thomas Wilson Dorr, (*f*) Aaron Burr, (*g*) Webster-Hayne Debate, (*h*) Nullification. (Annapolis.)

471. Give accounts of the following: (*a*) the causes and results of the War of 1812, (*b*) the administration of Andrew Jackson, (*c*) the Kansas-Nebraska Act, (*d*) the Lincoln-Douglas Debates. (Annapolis.)

472. State which sections of the United States supported, and which opposed, the following, together with the reasons in each case: (*a*) War of 1812, (*b*) Tariff Act of 1828, (*c*) Annexation of Texas, (*d*) Wilmot Proviso. (Mass. Tech.)

473. How has the history of the United States been affected by (*a*) the Ordinance of 1787, (*b*) the Lewis and Clark Expedition, (*c*) the discovery of gold in California? (Mass. Tech.)

474. Mention two Presidents of the United States who have died in office. Name in each case the Vice-presidents who succeeded to the presidency. In each case explain how the party in power was affected by the change. (Princeton.)

475. What years are covered by the administrations of the Presidents beginning with Jackson and ending with Taylor? Name these Presidents and mention three important events of the period covered by them. (Ohio State.)

476. In what branch or branches of the Federal Government is vested the power to appoint ambassadors, make treaties, protect

citizens abroad, command the army and navy, call the militia into federal service, declare war, appoint judges to the federal court? (Penn.)

477. Show the effect of (*a*) the inter-colonial wars on the American Revolution, (*b*) the Mexican War on the Civil War. (Regents.)

478. Name three Secretaries of the Treasury and tell under what President each served. Give an outline of the services of each as Secretaries. (Penn.)

479. Mention four States west of the Mississippi River over which there was a controversy on their admission to the Union. Give a brief account of each controversy. (Penn.)

480. Name six Secretaries of State and tell under what President each served. Give an outline of the services of two of them as Secretaries. (Board.)

481. How has the policy of the government in regard to the use of public lands influenced educational and economic development in the United States? (Board.)

482. Why did Kansas and Nevada support Bryan for President in 1896, and why did Massachusetts support McKinley? (Board.)

483. Write an account of the services of foreigners to America during *either* the Revolution *or* the Civil War. (Regents.)

484. Discuss the accuracy of two of the following statements: (*a*) America was discovered in 1492. (*b*) The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776. (*c*) With the acquisition of the Philippine Islands, the United States became a colonizing power. (Board.)

485. Make a list, in logical order, of eight or ten titles for chapters showing the development of American history from the close of the Revolutionary War to the present time. Give dates covered by each chapter heading. (Board.)

486. What have been the policies of California and of the Federal Government in regard to Japanese immigration? (Board.)

487. What have been the chief contributions of the West to political platforms and party policies since the Civil War? (Board.)

488. Tell the story of a famous naval engagement in which the United States navy has taken part. (Regents.)

489. Distinguish between "suffrage" and "citizenship." How is each obtained? How has the Constitution restricted the regulation of the suffrage? Mention some ways in which the States have restricted suffrage. (Board.)

490. In what respect did each of *three* of the following con-

tribute toward democracy: the Revolutionary War, the Ordinance of 1787, the Federal Constitution, the Civil War? Explain how *one* of the three selected made its contribution. (Regents.)

491. How are members of the President's Cabinet chosen? How may they be removed? What suggestions have been made to increase the efficiency of Cabinet officers? (Board.)

492. In which of the departments of the Federal Government are five of the following matters treated: Indian affairs, Philippine affairs, the weather, supervision of corporations, administration of immigration laws, administration of pure food laws, collection of tariff duties? (Board.)

493. What were the main events of the presidency of Thomas Jefferson? (Johns Hopkins.)

494. Describe the administration of Andrew Jackson? (Johns Hopkins.)

495. Discuss any important event of Grant's administration. (California.)

496. After reading a textbook, to what primary sources or secondary authorities would you turn for more complete information on (*a*) home life in colonial days, (*b*) the reconstruction period? Give the *exact* title of *two* sources or authorities in each case. [Do not name textbooks or encyclopedias.] (Regents.)

497. Compare the policies of the following Presidents in making appointments to office: Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Cleveland. (Board.)

498. Name *two* great American historians and give the *exact* title of a book or work written by each. Of what period or movement in the history of the United States does each of these books or works treat? [Do not name text-books or encyclopedias.] (Regents.)

499. Discuss General Grant's career as President of the United States. Explain the prevalence of corruption in public life directly after the Civil War. (Regents.)

500. Give a history of the settlement of Texas, the Texas Revolution, and the annexation of Texas to the United States. (California.)

501. Write notes on five of the following: Spanish explorers, Monroe Doctrine, Compromise of 1850, Campaigns of General Grant, John Hay, French and Indian War, the Tariff of 1832, Sherman Anti-Trust Act. (Columbia.)

502. Mention, with names of inventors, *three* American inventions that have had an important influence in the development of the United States. Explain the influence of *one* of these inventions. (Regents.)

503. Write briefly on the origin, organization and work of the Supreme Court of the United States, making plain in the discussion the importance of this court as a check on the power of Congress. (Regents.)

504. Give an account of the process of nominating and electing a President, with particular reference to the campaign of 1916. (Regents.)

505. Compare the President of the United States with the King of England with respect to (*a*) power to check or to promote a declaration of war, (*b*) power to check or to promote legislation. (Regents.)

506. Show the influence on American history of each of *two* of the following: (*a*) the Jesuit missions, (*b*) the fur trade, (*c*) the discovery of gold in California, (*d*) the reaper and binder. (Regents.)

507. What geographic and political problems faced the American people in their efforts to establish a unified government in 1787? (Regents.)

508. Write an account, not exceeding seventy-five words, of *one* of the following battles, explaining the circumstances under which the battle was fought and giving its historic importance; pay special attention to clearness and conciseness of statement: (*a*) Perry's victory on Lake Erie, (*b*) the battle of Gettysburg, (*c*) the battle of Long Island. (Regents.)

509. Name *two* great social or political reforms since the period of the Civil War. Write fully on *one* of these reforms. (Regents.)

510. How did geographical conditions affect the history of (*a*) the early settlements, (*b*) the revolutionary struggle, (*c*) the struggle for and against slavery? (Board.)

---

20. BIOGRAPHIES.

511. Give an account of the life of some great American, based on a standard biography. Name the author of this biography and indicate his estimate of the public services of this great American. [Pupils whose answers do not show they have read the biography will receive no credit for attempting this question.] (Regents.)

512. Write on Roger Williams, notice particularly—(*a*) his difficulties with Massachusetts, (*b*) his life in Rhode Island, (*c*) his ideas. (Leland Stanford.)

513. Give a sketch of Franklin's training. Indicate the kinds of public service he performed and tell of any other way in which he was useful to his fellow countrymen. (Board.)

514. Discuss the public career of George Washington before the Revolutionary War. (Board.)

515. Write on Alexander Hamilton, treating the following topics: (*a*) writings, (*b*) financial measures, (*c*) political ideas, (*d*) opponents. (Board.)

516. What services did Hamilton render to the United States after the Revolution? (Board.)

517. Tell what you can of the career of Thomas Jefferson. (Yale.)

518. Was Jefferson's public life a success? Give reasons. (Harvard.)

519. Write on Thomas Jefferson as president and statesman. (Harvard.)

520. What public services did Jefferson render before he became President? For what principles did he stand as candidate for the presidency in 1800? (Board.)

521. State in regard to Jefferson (*a*) his political principles, (*b*) the achievements of his administration. (Board.)

522. Write on the life and public services of Henry Clay. (Princeton.)

523. Describe the career and political teaching of John C. Calhoun. (Yale.)

524. Tell about the public career and services of Andrew Jackson. (Amherst.)

525. Explain in as great detail as possible why Daniel Webster ranks as one of America's great statesmen? (Princeton.)

526. Trace the public career of Stephen A. Douglas. (Board.)

527. Write on Stephen A. Douglas, stating his ideas on slavery, and telling the story of his political debates with Lincoln, and their political result. (Leland Stanford.)

528. What was the political importance of Abraham Lincoln? (Johns Hopkins.)

529. Name *three* great American statesmen who were unsuccessful candidates for the presidency and in the case of each indicate what training and experience specially fitted him for this office. (Regents.)

530. Write on Abraham Lincoln, treating the following topics: (*a*) Attitude toward slavery, (*b*) reason for Emancipation Proclamation, (*c*) speeches, (*d*) personality. (Board.)

531. (*a*) Give a sketch of Lincoln's career prior to his election as President. (*b*) What was his policy with regard to the emancipation of the negroes? (Amherst.)

532. Sketch the life of Grover Cleveland. (Wesleyan.)

533. Describe the career of Theodore Roosevelt. (Dartmouth.)

534. What did Mr. Roosevelt accomplish when he was President, 1901–1909? (Brown.)

535. Select four of the following and explain briefly but definitely the part each played in the history of America. (1) Cartier, (2) Verrazano, (3) Raleigh, (4) La Salle, (5) Henry Hudson, (6) Bradford, (7) Ribaut, (8) Coronado. (Annapolis.)

536. State the services rendered to America by—(*a*) Chatham, (*b*) Burke, (*c*) Lafayette, (*d*) Steuben. (Mass. Tech.)

537. State the principal services to America, during the American Revolution, of two of the following leaders: Samuel Adams, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson. (Board.)

538. What do the following names stand for in American History: Roger Williams, Sir Wm. Berkeley, Patrick Henry, John Marshall? (Ohio State.)

539. What do the following names stand for in American History: Wm. Penn, Sir Walter Raleigh, Samuel Adams, John Jay? (Ohio State.)

540. Compare the governmental ideas of Hamilton and Jefferson. (Ohio State.)

541. Compare John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson as to (1) character, (2) principles, (3) political services. (Ohio State.)

542. What does the United States Government owe to Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and Henry Clay? (Johns Hopkins.)

543. State briefly the significance of Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay, John Marshall, William H. Seward, William Penn. (Johns Hopkins.)

544. Name an invention credited to each of five of the following: (1) Morse, (2) Fulton, (3) Eli Whitney, (4) McCormick, (5) Ericsson, (6) Bell, (7) Hoe, (8) Westinghouse. (Annapolis.)

545. Give an account (not less than one page) of the life and public services of two of the following: Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Alexander Hamilton, and Benjamin Franklin. (Annapolis.)

546. What were the chief acts of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster? (Johns Hopkins.)

547. Give an account of the political career of *one* of the following and indicate his attitude on each of *two* national issues: Hamilton, Webster, Lincoln. (Regents.)

548. Write fully on three of the following men: John Paul Jones, Carl Schurz, William H. Seward, John Adams, William McKinley. (Board.)

549. Write fully on two of the following men: Roger Williams, Carl Schurz, Stephen A. Douglas, Grover Cleveland. (Amherst.)

550. Give a brief outline of the public life of two of the fol-

lowing men: Salmon P. Chase, John Quincy Adams, John Marshall. (Harvard.)

551. Write fully on any two of the following: Roger Williams, Thomas Benton, James Madison, Stephen A. Douglas, John Jay, John Sherman, Grover Cleveland. (Harvard.)

552. Name the important event and policies with which—(1) Alexander Hamilton, (2) Henry Clay, (3) John C. Calhoun, (4) Daniel Webster, (5) Andrew Jackson, and (6) Martin Van Buren were identified. (Trinity.)

553. Write fully on the public services of any one of the following men: U. S. Grant, John Marshall, Theodore Roosevelt. (Board.)

554. Who were Salmon P. Chase, Charles Summer, Jas. G. Blaine, Samuel Tilden? (Ohio State.)

555. State of what party and in what year seven of the following men were nominees for the presidency: John Adams, John Quincy Adams, James G. Blaine, Henry Clay, Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Fremont, Horace Greeley, Winfield S. Hancock, George B. McClellan, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Samuel J. Tilden. (Board.)

556. Who were John C. Calhoun, Meriwether Lewis, Nathaniel Greene, Oliver Perry, Stephen A. Douglas? (Johns Hopkins.)

557. Show how each of *four* of the following performed a great service for this country: Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, De Witt Clinton, Eli Whitney, John Marshall, Henry Clay, Horace Mann, Samuel F. B. Morse, Cyrus McCormick, Susan B. Anthony, Ulysses S. Grant. (Regents.)

558. Discuss as fully as possible the influences of the following as leaders of public opinion: Jefferson, Lincoln, Cleveland. (Regents.)

559. Write brief notes on *three* of the following, showing why their achievements entitle them to be ranked as noted Americans: Samuel Adams, Henry Clay, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Cyrus McCormick, Thomas A. Edison, Richard Hoe, Philip Sheridan. (Regents.)

560. Name and characterize three political leaders in the period 1880–90. (Harvard.)

---

21. MAP QUESTIONS.

561. Indicate on the map—(*a*) the territorial claims of the colonies, (*b*) the steps in our expansion toward the southwest. (Harvard.)

562. (*a*) Mark on the map the settled areas of the U. S. in 1860. (*b*) Mark on the map the lines of three railroads from the Middle West to the Pacific. (*c*) Describe with the aid of the map

the campaigns of any whole year of the Revolutionary War. (Harvard.)

563. With the aid of the map, show any three of the following: (*a*) the territory claimed by Massachusetts in the period of the Revolution, (*b*) the route of Lewis and Clark, (*c*) the settled areas of the U. S. in 1830, (*d*) the states where the Federalist party was strongest, (*e*) any full year's campaign in the War of 1812 or in the Civil War. (Harvard.)

564. Mark on the outline map, as accurately as possible, five of the following: Battle of Bull Run, Hudson River, region occupied by the Iroquois Indians before the Revolution, Kansas, boundary of the disputed territory which caused the Mexican War, Plymouth. (Dartmouth.)

565. Indicate on the map: (*a*) the States where slavery existed in 1860, (*b*) the States where cotton was the chief crop, (*c*) the States formed out of the Northwest Territory. (Williams.)

566. Show on map the states or parts of states (not including West Virginia) which, being still members of the Confederate States of America, were in possession of federal troops at the time of the battle of Gettysburg. (Board.)

567. Indicate on the map the territory annexed after the War of 1812. Give dates. (Williams.)

568. Mark the name and location of *five* of the following places: (1) The oldest Spanish settlement in the U. S.; (2) The place where the Pilgrim Fathers settled in 1620; (3) The fort taken by Ethan Allen in 1775; (4) The first capital of the Confederate States of America; (5) The river discovered by Cartier; (6) The last of the Thirteen Colonies to be founded; (7) The place captured by Grant in July 1863. (Board.)

569. Mark on map (*a*) the Mason and Dixon line, (*b*) the southern and eastern limits of the Northwest Territory, and (*c*) the Missouri Compromise line. (Board.)

570. On map mark as definitely as possible the boundaries of the Oregon territory in 1850. In your answer book indicate how the northern boundary was determined. (Board.)

571. Mark on map the boundaries of the states which were the scene of military operations during the Civil War, distinguishing (*a*) the states which first united to form the Confederate States of America, (*b*) the states which later joined the Confederacy, and (*c*) the slave states that remained in the Union. (Board.)

572. On map indicate as accurately as possible the territorial gains of the United States in North America since 1783, showing for each the date and method of acquisition. On map indicate what States were at war with the United States in January, 1863, and in your answer book tell what became of the slaves therein. Also indicate on the same map other states where

there were slaves at that time, and in your answer book tell what became of these slaves. (Board.)

573. On map indicate as accurately as possible the possessions which the United States owns outside the limits of the states. In your answer book state briefly the circumstances by which she came into control of each of these possessions. (Board.)

574. Mark on map such portions of the following parallels of latitude as were at some time parts of the boundary of the United States: 31° N.L., 42° N.L., 49° N.L., 54° 40′ N.L. By what treaty was each accepted as a boundary? (Board.)

575. Indicate on the outline map the accessions of territory to the United States from 1775 to 1897, explaining how each came to be acquired. (Harvard.)

576. Draw a map of that part of North America lying south of the northern boundary of the United States. On this map trace *one* important route by which explorers and settlers gained access to (*a*) the Mississippi valley, (*b*) the Pacific seaboard. (Regents.)

577. Indicate on map: (*a*) the grants made to the London and Plymouth Companies, and (*b*) the claims of the states to western lands in 1783. In your answer book explain how the claims were related to the grants. (Board.)

578. Show on map the various portions of territory affected by the compromise of 1850, and in your answer book state the effect of the compromise upon each portion. (Board.)

579. Draw an outline map of North America—locate two great mountain ranges and locate three of the principal rivers of the eastern coast. Then state briefly the explorations and settlement of European nations on some one of these rivers. (Leland Stanford.)

580. On a map of the United States (*a*) indicate, with names, the location in different parts of the country of *seven* different important industries characteristic of the sections in which they are located, (*b*) locate, with names, *six* of the following: St. Louis, Seattle, Memphis, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Bridgeport. (Regents.)

581. On map indicate approximately the areas west of the Allegheny Mountains which were settled between 1783 and 1803, and between 1803 and 1820. In your answer book account for the rapidity with which the later portions were settled. (Board.)

582. Locate and name the site of *four* of the following places: The first capital of the Southern Confederacy. The place where the treaty was signed which ended the Russo-Japanese War. The Pullman strike. The first permanent Spanish settlement in America. Grant's victory of July, 1863. Copper mining districts. (Board.)

583. Mark on map: (*a*) Mason and Dixon's line and boundary lines established in 1818 and 1819, writing the date on each. (*b*) The area in which slavery was prohibited by Missouri Compromise. (*c*) The location and name of *four* of the following: An American post surrendered to the British by Gen. Hull, 1812; site of Cornwallis surrender in 1781; first permanent French settlement on the St. Lawrence; place of Lee's surrender; first Confederate state restored by Congress to full privileges in the Union; a state formed out of another state. (Board.)

584. Locate and give the historical importance of Jamestown, Yorktown, Rio Grande River, Gettysburg. (Annapolis.)

585. On a map of the United States (*a*) indicate, with names, the sections settled by the Dutch, Swedes, English, French and Spanish, (*b*) locate, with names, *five* of the cities mentioned in question 1. (Regents.)

586. Show on map the extent of French occupation in North America about 1750, locating and naming the principal settlements and forts. (Board.)

587. Show on map the territorial claims of England, France, Spain, Holland, and Sweden in North America in the seventeenth century. (Board.)

588. Draw a map of the United States and on it indicate the territory acquired since the 18th century. State from whom each section was acquired. (Regents.)

589. Indicate on the outline map the English, French, and Spanish frontiers in 1750, those of 1770, the boundaries of the United States in 1790 and 1847. Locate the Dominion of New England and the capital of the United States in 1795. (Columbia.)

590. Locate by map or otherwise the fighting front in western Europe during 1917 and 1918. Locate also *five* of the following: Château-Thierry, the Argonne, the St. Mihiel salient, St. Quentin, Brest, Sedan, the Marne. (Regents.)

591. Mark on map the boundaries of the English, French, and Spanish possessions in North America as fixed by treaty in 1763. (Board.)

592. Mark on map the route of Braddock's march, the Cumberland Road, the western boundary of Maryland, the Union Pacific Railroad, the settlements of the Mormons. (Board.)

593. Locate on the map five important French posts in America, east of the Mississippi, at the beginning of the last French and Indian war, and the routes followed by the French and English forces in the principal campaigns of that war. (Board.)

594. On map indicate as accurately as possible: (*a*) the Louisiana purchase, (*b*) the states formed out of the Oregon territory, (*c*) the border states which did not secede from the Union. (Board.)

595. Mark the boundary between the United States and the Spanish possessions as fixed by the Treaty of 1819. (Board.)

596. On map mark as definitely as possible four of the following: Gettysburg, Yorktown, Gadsden Purchase, both Kansas and Nebraska as outlined by the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, site of the earliest American college. (Board.)

597. Locate on map and give historical importance of Quebec, Brandywine, Harper's Ferry, Louisiana Purchase, Chickamauga. State briefly the chief facts about each of the following: Navigation Acts, Aaron Burr, Grangers, Free Silver, Initiative and Referendum. (Yale.)

598. On map indicate as accurately as possible: (*a*) the boundaries of the United States at the close of the War for Independence, (*b*) the territory "dedicated to freedom" by the legislation of 1820. (Board.)

599. Mark the route covered by the army of Burgoyne in 1777; and shade the areas definitely added to the United States in decade from 1845 to 1855 inclusive. (Board.)

600. (*a*) Shade any part of the present United States held in joint occupation with a foreign power in 1840, (*b*) shade and name the states whose electoral vote was in doubt in the election of 1876. (Board.)

---

22. TERRITORIAL GROWTH.

601. Give the original boundaries of the United States. (Ohio State.)

602. Name seven important additions that have been made to the original territorial limits of the United States and tell in whose administration each occurred. (Annapolis.)

603. Name the successive enlargements made to the territory of the United States during the nineteenth century with the date of each. (Princeton.)

604. Under what treaties has the United States acquired foreign territory by purchase? State what was acquired in each instance. (Board.)

605. Describe briefly the expansion of the United States by war, purchase, exploration, and treaty, from the time of the thirteen colonies to the present day. (Annapolis.)

606. What territories did the United States acquire between 1789 and 1829? Give the date of each acquisition and name of the power from which obtained. (Ohio State.)

607. Enumerate the acquisitions of territory made by the United States before 1860. In whose administration and by what means was each made? (Annapolis.)

608. What was the "Northwest Territory"? How did it get

into the possession of the United States? What was the Northwest Ordinance? (Dartmouth.)

609. How did the United States acquire Texas? California? Alaska? (Johns Hopkins.)

610. Give a history of the settlement of Texas, the Texas Revolution, and the annexation of Texas to the United States. (California.)

611. Under what circumstances and when was the state of California admitted into the Union? (Board.)

612. The causes and results of the acquisition of Oregon. (Harvard.)

613. Name the portions of North America that Spain has claimed at any time. Explain the loss of these possessions, in so far as such loss was connected with the history of the U. S. (Board.)

614. What territory has the United States acquired from Spain and when? (Yale.)

615. In what three cases have treaties added territory to the United States without a war, territory to which the United States had no claim? State the circumstances under which these treaties were made. (Board.)

616. Name the dependencies or outlying possessions of the United States, and explain briefly how each was acquired. (Annapolis.)

617. What possessions did the United States acquire by the Spanish-American War and how is any one governed? (Yale.)

618. The acquisition and government of the Philippines. (Columbia.)

619. (*a*) Write a list of the principal topics in the history of the Trans-Mississippi West before 1803, (*b*) discuss one of these topics. (California.)

620. Describe three events that promoted the settlement of the West before the Civil War. (Yale.)

621. What have been the chief periods of western migration in our history and what have been the chief incentive in each? In what different ways has the western immigrant been able to get land? (Board.)

622. Of what public domain has the United States had to dispose? What has been the general policy of the Government in disposing of it? (Brown.)

623. Give reason for the acquisition of each of *four* of the following: Florida, Texas, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Danish West Indies, Panama Canal Zone. (Regents.)

624. Under what circumstances was the territory north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi acquired by the United States? Name *five* states formed from this territory. (Regents.)

625. When and how did the U. S. gain possession of the following: (*a*) Hawaii, (*b*) Panama Canal Zone, (*c*) Virgin Islands, (*d*) Yap. (Wesleyan.)

23. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

626. Why did the United States in the first 50 years of its national life adopt a policy of isolation? Show the relation of this policy to each of *two* of the following: (*a*) Washington's *Farewell Address*, (*b*) the acquisition of the Philippines, (*c*) our relations with China since 1900, (*d*) our part in the World War. (Regents.)

627. What events in our early history established friendly relations between the U. S. and France? Mention three occasions on which these friendly relations have been temporarily disturbed and describe one such incident. (Board.)

628. Mention *four* events since 1776 that have brought the United States and France into friendly or unfriendly relations. Describe *one* of these events. (Regents.)

629. Mention at least four disputes with Great Britain since 1789, stating the time, the matter at issue, and the terms of settlement. (Penn.)

630. Compare American international relations during the period 1800–1815 with those of today, showing points of similarity. Mention *two* specific problems of each period. (Regents.)

631. What have been the subjects of diplomatic dispute or controversy between the United States and Great Britain since 1815? How has each been adjusted? (Trinity.)

632. Indicate the position taken by the United States as to neutrality during the wars of the French Revolution (1792–1815), in the Civil War (1861–1865), and in the European war of 1914–1915. What was Great Britain's record on neutrality during the Civil War in the United States? (Board.)

633. Sketch American foreign relations under President Monroe. (Yale.)

634. Write on the Monroe Doctrine, covering *four* of the following points: (*a*) the circumstances leading to its issuance, (*b*) the main principle proclaimed by it, (*c*) its conflict with our imperialistic tendencies prior to 1860, (*d*) the attitude of South American countries toward it, (*e*) its present significance. (Regents.)

635. Write on the development of the Monroe Doctrine since the Civil War with specific reference to *two* of the following: (*a*) Mexico, (*b*) Venezuela, (*c*) the islands of the Caribbean sea. (Regents.)

636. What is the Monroe Doctrine? Discuss *one* of the fol-

lowing in relation to the Monroe Doctrine: Venezuela affair, Magdalena Bay incident, San Domingo incident. (Regents.)

637. (*a*) State the terms of the "Monroe Doctrine" as contained in President Monroe's message of 1823. (*b*) What was President Cleveland's application of the doctrine in 1895? (Board.)

638. What is the Monroe Doctrine? What bearing did it have on the Venezuelan controversy? (Yale.)

639. Why did Bismarck call the Monroe Doctrine "an international impertinence"? How was the doctrine extended in its meaning by Roosevelt? Over what countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea has the United States virtual or actual protectorates through the application of the extension of the Monroe Doctrine? (Regents.)

640. What problems were settled by each of *three* treaties between the United States and England after 1800? (Regents.)

641. Distinguish between arbitration and the making of a treaty. Mention *two* important treaties between the United States and a European nation and state the main question settled by each. (Regents.)

642. Name two treaties by which the United States acquired territory before 1820. Dates and circumstances. (Yale.)

643. Explain the meaning and origin of the phrase "fifty-four forty or fight." (Annapolis.)

644. Give illustrations of the importance of Cuba in the history of the U. S. (Harvard.)

645. Give a brief account of our relations with Cuba. Include in your account (*a*) the Ostend Manifesto, (*b*) the Spanish-American War, (*c*) our present relations with Cuba. (Regents.)

646. Sketch the relations of the United States with Cuba as suggested by the following expressions: (*a*) Ostend manifesto, (*b*) filibustering, (*c*) Platt amendment. (Board.)

647. Give an account of two instances of international arbitration to which the United States has been a party since the Civil War. (Yale.)

648. Describe (*a*) the attitude of Russia toward the United States between 1860 and 1870, (*b*) the attitude of Germany toward the United States in the Spanish-American War. Mention *one* event to illustrate each case. (Regents.)

649. In what cases in the nineteenth century has the United States resorted to arbitration? Give an account of one of these cases, indicating the question at stake, its importance, and the result. Mention other ways in which the United States has shown interest in arbitration. (Board.)

650. Enumerate three events since 1890 which have emphasized the position of the United States as a "world power," and de-

scribe particularly one of them. Give the dates of the events mentioned. (Board.)

651. Sketch the relations of the United States with China and Japan. (Board.)

652. State how four of the following settled the disputes between the United States and Great Britain: Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, Geneva Award, Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, Jay's Treaty, Oregon Treaty, Venezuela Commission. (Board.)

653. Explain the traditional policy of the U. S. toward the Latin-American countries; toward Europe. Have they been changed during the Wilson administration? (Wesleyan.)

654. Name *three* incidents between 1898 and 1914, showing Germany's attitude toward the United States. Why did the United States enter the recent World War? Mention *four* of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. (Regents.)

655. Describe the relations of the United States and Mexico during three separate periods in the century from 1815 to 1915. (Regents.)

---

24. POLITICAL PARTIES.

656. What political parties were formed during Washington's administration? State their policies. (Yale.)

657. State (*a*) what classes of society and (*b*) what sections of the country supported the Federalist party, and explain why such was the case. (Board.)

658. State the chief causes of the downfall of the Federalist party. (Board.)

659. What were the principles and policies of the following parties: Federalist, Democratic, Republican, Whig, Douglas Democratic? (Penn.)

660. Show how the growth of the West from 1815 to 1840 affected political parties and political issues. (Board.)

661. What national policies were supported by the Whig party? When and why did this party disappear from our history? (California.)

662. Name and characterize four Whig leaders in the period 1835–1840. (Harvard.)

663. Give a brief account of the origin and history of the Whig party. Name the Whig presidents and two other leaders of the party. (Bryn Mawr.)

664. Give an account of the principles and career of the Whig party, 1833–1852. (Mass. Tech.)

665. Give an account of the rise and fall of *either* the Federalist party *or* the Whig party. Include in your account (*a*) important

policies, (*b*) achievements, (*c*) prominent leaders, (*d*) causes of downfall. (Regents.)

666. Outline the steps by which political parties were forced between 1830 and 1861 to declare themselves in regard to slavery. (Board.)

667. Describe the origin of the present Republican party. (Board.)

668. Discuss the origin of the Republican party and the part which it played in the elections of 1856 and 1860. (Brown.)

669. When, where and as a result of what conditions did the present Republican party originate? With what candidate and what platform did it make its first national campaign? (Board.)

670. Give the history of the present Republican party from its founding up to the present time, stating its origin, the principles on which it was founded, its achievements and its present strength in the country. (Regents.)

671. Sketch the history of the People's or Populist party. (Brown.)

672. What was the attitude of political parties towards (*a*) the war of 1812, (*b*) the Civil War, (*c*) the war with Spain? How did the wars affect the parties? (Board.)

673. Sketch the history of the Democratic party since the Civil War. (Board.)

674. For what issues has the Democratic party stood since 1890? (Yale.)

675. Give some account of the formation of the present Democratic party. (Yale.)

---

25. ELECTIONS.

676. In what three presidential elections was the final choice of the President settled either by the House of Representatives or by both houses of Congress? Narrate the important facts of any one of these and explain the clause or clauses of the Constitution which were concerned in the controversy. (Board.)

677. Give an account of the issues and the candidates in the election of 1800. (Board.)

678. Point out the features of the Presidential election of 1824 in which it differs from normal Presidential elections. (Princeton.)

679. What was the meaning of the statement in the Democratic platform of 1844: "The Reannexation of Texas and the Reoccupation of Oregon"? (Board.)

680. Who were the candidates for the presidency in 1860?

What party did each represent? Who won? What were the reasons for his victory? (Board.)

681. What issues and problems did the elections of 1876 present? (Harvard.)

682. The eight to seven decisions (of the disputed election of President Hayes) became a byword in politics, and they were generally regarded as proof that even members of the Supreme Court were controlled by party bias. But this discreditable result was more than offset by the notable spectacle of half a nation submitting quietly, even in time of intense party feeling, to a decision that had the form of law. Rarely, in any country, has free government been subjected to such a strain—or withstood one so triumphantly.

With reference to the above quotation, describe (*a*) the conditions that led to the appointment of an electoral commission, (*b*) the composition of this commission, (*c*) the character and influence of its decision. (Regents.)

683. Give an account of the election of 1896. (Yale.)

684. Give an account of the presidential campaign of 1900, naming the important candidates, explaining the issues and noting the results of the election. (Board.)

685. Write on three of the following elections: 1800, 1824, 1840, 1860, 1876, 1896. (Columbia.)

686. Give an account of three of the following presidential campaigns: 1828, 1860, 1876, 1896, noting candidates and position of each party on the chief issues of the period. (Penn.)

687. Who was chosen president in 1824? 1854? 1884? (Ohio State.)

688. Who was chosen president in 1828? 1848? 1868? (Ohio State.)

689. The presidential elections of 1884, 1888, and 1892. (Harvard.)

690. What issues were prominent in the presidential campaigns of 1876, 1896, 1912? (Brown.)

---

26. ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

691. Give the dates of three commercial crises in the United States during the nineteenth century, and write a concise account of one of the crises. (Board.)

692. What were the leading causes of the panic of 1837? Of 1860–1861? (Board.)

693. How did the national banking system established during the Civil War differ from the National Bank incorporated in 1791? (Board.)

694. Tell what you know of the history of the first and second United States Banks. How did they differ from the present Federal Reserve Bank? (Wesleyan.)

695. Trace the rise of labor unions. Are they beneficial to the community? (Board.)

696. What is meant by the resumption of specie payment, and how was the resumption accomplished? (Board.)

697. Mention two periods in which the tariff has been a sectional issue, and give an account of events in one of them. (Board.)

698. Mention, with approximate dates, periods in the history of the United States when protection of home industries by a high tariff has been a political policy of the government. Explain why so much anxiety and agitation have existed in this country at the prospect of a lowering of the tariff. (Regents.)

699. State the difference between a tariff tax and an income tax. Which in your judgment is better? Why? (Board.)

700. Show the effect on the settlement of the West of each of *four* of the following: (*a*) the steamboat, (*b*) the railroad, (*c*) the Methodist circuit rider, (*d*) the McCormick reaper, (*e*) European emigration. (Regents.)

701. Mention *two* inventions since the Civil War that have improved *each* of the following: (*a*) home life, (*b*) agriculture, (*c*) transportation, (*d*) communication, (*e*) business life. What has been the effect of these inventions on American history? (Regents.)

702. Trace the development of means of transportation in the United States as follows: (*a*) in the colonies, (*b*) from 1800 to 1830, (*c*) in modern times. (Regents.)

703. Answer both (*a*) and (*b*): (*a*) What section of the United States was developed in large measure by *each* of the following: the Cumberland road, the Erie canal, the Oregon trail and the Santa Fe trail, the steamboat? (*b*) What plans of dealing with the railroad situation were suggested in 1919 by (*a*) Congress, (*b*) the railroad employees? (Regents.)

704. Mention *two* types of transportation facilities developed during the first half of the 19th century. Show their influence on (*a*) the industrial growth of the east, (*b*) the great westward movement. (Regents.)

705. Sketch the history of railroads in the United States. Include (*a*) the beginnings of railroad construction, (*b*) *two* periods of special growth, (*c*) land grants, (*d*) governmental regulation. (Regents.)

706. Explain why the building of railways previous to 1860 progressed so much more rapidly in the North than in the South and discuss the influence of this fact on the industrial and commercial development of both sections. (Regents.)

707. Compare the commercial conditions that underlay the building of the Erie canal with those that led the United States to undertake the construction of the Panama canal. (Regents.)

708. Describe the influence on our merchant marine of (*a*) the Napoleonic wars, (*b*) the development of iron and steel steamships, (*c*) the Civil War, (*d*) the present world war. (Regents.)

709. Explain, with illustrations, (*a*) our dependence on British manufacturing before the War of 1812, (*b*) our dependence on German manufacturing before the present World War, (*c*) how we solved the problem in each instance. (Regents.)

710. Write on the following features of our foreign commerce since the Civil War: (*a*) relative importance of our agricultural and manufactured exports, (*b*) effect of our high tariffs on foreign commerce, (*c*) consuls and their duties, (*d*) the secretary of commerce and his duties. (Regents.)

---

27. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

711. What are the chief duties of the United States Supreme Court? Discuss one historic decision of that court. (California.)

712. What was the nature of two of the following decisions of the United States Supreme Court? What is the constitutional importance of one decision? (*a*) *Dred Scott Case.* (*b*) *McCulloch* vs. *Maryland.* (*c*) *Dartmouth College Case.* (Board.)

713. Discuss the Dred Scott Decision. (Board.)

714. Mention at least two cases of political opposition to the Supreme Court of the U. S. and explain fully the nature of the opposition in each case. (Board.)

715. What was the Northern Securities decision? Why was it important? (Wesleyan.)

PART II.—CIVICS.

Many questions in PART I, AMERICAN HISTORY, are also questions on CIVIL GOVERNMENT and CIVICS. Such questions are not definitely repeated in PART II. The student is particularly referred to the Table of Contents concerning sections

9. The Constitution .....Questions 171–225
18. Twentieth Century Problems .....Questions 396–430
19. Miscellaneous Questions .....Questions 431–510
24. Political Parties .....Questions 656–675

---

28. GENERAL QUESTIONS.

716. Democracy in the United States is said to be a gradual evolution. Show *one* definite advance made in democracy during the administration of (*a*) Jefferson, (*b*) Jackson, (*c*) Garfield-Arthur, (*d*) Wilson. (Regents.)

717. What is the difference between a federal republic and a centralized republic? (Regents.)

718. Under what provision or provisions of the Constitution has Congress power to pass laws regulating passenger traffic on railways? What limitations are there on this power? (Harvard.)

719. Give the *six* purposes for making the Constitution as stated in the Preamble. (Regents.)

720. May the State of California pass a law prohibiting the importation of opium from China? May Congress levy a tax of $2 per head on all aliens living in the United States? May Congress pass a law forbidding the exaction of more than 6% interest on mortgages within the District of Columbia and apply this to mortgages already in force? Give your reasons in each case. (Harvard.)

721. Mention *three* rights that the United States Constitution guarantees to the individual. (Regents.)

722. State the difference between a tariff tax and an income tax. Which in your judgment is better? Why? (Board.)

723. Mention *three* sources from which the federal government receives money. State *two* chief purposes for which it spends money. (Regents.)

724. Explain the difference between direct and indirect taxation. What are the chief forms of direct taxation by the national government to which Americans are subject? (Board.)

725. In the making of a treaty what are the powers of (*a*) the president, (*b*) the senate? (Regents.)

726. Explain the difference between making a treaty and resorting to arbitration. Give the provisions of two treaties and two arbitration settlements since the Civil War. (Board.)

727. Give *two* provisions contained in the so-called Bill of Rights (or first 10 amendments) of the Constitution of the United States. (Regents.)

728. What amendments to the Constitution have been adopted since 1792? What were the causes and provisions of each? (Wesleyan.)

729. Give a brief account of all the amendments to the Constitution with which you are familiar. (Dartmouth.)

730. Name the department of the federal government that has charge of each of *five* of the following: passports, manufacture of money, pensions, reclamation service, forest rangers, lighthouses, immigration, Indian affairs, weather bureau, money orders. (Regents.)

731. Mention several important changes in the government of the United States which have been prominently discussed since 1900? What are the arguments for and against two of these? What changes have been adopted? (Board.)

732. Could a president be elected by a minority of the total number of persons voting at a presidential election? Give your reasons. (Board.)

733. State *three* points of likeness and *two* points of difference between the powers of the president and those of the governor. (Regents.)

734. Explain how the Speaker of the House of Representatives came to be a powerful figure in our government. How has his power recently been diminished? (Princeton.)

735. What is the name of the law-making body of the United States? Give *three* of its duties. (Regents.)

736. Explain the committee system of the national House of Representatives. Name three important committees and explain the functions of each. (Board.)

737. State the steps by which a bill may become a law. (Regents.)

738. What is meant by initiative, referendum and recall? (Dartmouth.)

739. Contrast the powers of the President in time of war and in time of peace. Give *two* reasons for the difference. (Regents.)

740. Over what kinds of business does the Interstate Commerce Commission exercise supervision or control? (Annapolis.)

741. State arguments for *or* against (*a*) giving cabinet officers seats in Congress without a right to vote, (*b*) choosing cabinet officers by popular vote, (*c*) giving territorial delegates a vote in the house of representatives. (?)

742. What are the powers of the Supreme Court? What is the Interstate Commerce Commission? (Trinity.)

743. Write on the United States Supreme Court with reference to (*a*) number of members, (*b*) method of choosing the members, (*c*) importance in our system of government. (Regents.)

744. How may an alien become a citizen of the United States? How may citizenship be lost? (Regents.)

745. In what ways may a foreigner acquire United States citizenship? (Board.)

746. How does the United States govern the Philippines, Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii? (Board.)

747. How can an alien become a citizen of the U. S.? Is everyone born outside the U. S. an alien? Is everyone born in the U. S. a citizen? What political offices in the U. S., if any, are closed to alien-born? (Board.)

748. What is the need of political parties in a democratic government? What is the difference between a political party and "the party machine"? Should a voter belong to an organized political party or should he be an independent voter? Justify your answer. (Regents.)

749. It is sometimes stated that the *modern political machine* is an outgrowth of the political methods of Andrew Jackson's time. Explain clearly the meaning of the italicized words and give facts to show the truth or the falsity of this statement. (Regents.)

750. Explain the origin of our Territorial form of government, and describe the government of a Territory today. (Board.)

751. Explain the method of admitting a state into the Union. Illustrate if possible. (Yale.)

752. What two states have lately been admitted into the Union? Trace the steps by which a territory usually attains statehood. (Board.)

753. Show how the relations between state and local governments differ from the relations between state and national governments. (Regents.)

754. Why are the forms of state government generally similar, and the forms of local government various, in the United States? (Board.)

755. Mention *four* problems of state government. Explain how the state solves *two* of these problems. (Regents.)

756. (1) Describe the different types of local government in the United States. (2) What are the qualifications for voters in your own State? (Name the State.) (3) What is the method by which candidates for the principal offices in your State are nominated? (4) How is the legislature of your State made up and elected? (5) What powers may the governor of your State exercise? (Trinity.)

757. Into what three departments is state government divided? Mention a duty in each department performed by the governor. (Regents.)

758. In what respects do state governments resemble the federal government? In what respects do they differ from it? (California.)

759. "The judges of the state courts should be appointed for life by the governor." Give *two* arguments for and *two* arguments against this statement. (Regents.)

760. State the chief points in similarity and contrast between the systems of local government in New England and the Northwestern States. (Harvard.)

761. "There is no denying," says Mr. Bryce, "that the government of cities is the one conspicuous failure of the United States." Explain this statement, and mention a proposed remedy just now much discussed. (Board.)

762. Compare the methods which the United States has employed (*a*) for the government of territory which has been contiguous and (*b*) for that which has been separated from her by the seas, and account for the differences. (Board.)

763. Mention (*a*) *three* rights or privileges that the individual has under our system of government, (*b*) *three* obligations or duties of the individual to the government. Why is it for the general good, as well as for the good of the individual, to have a system of free public schools? (Regents.)

764. Give a list of the chief natural resources *or* of the chief industrial activities of the region in which you live. How have they influenced the life of your community? (Regents.)

765. What is a community? Name a community about which you have some knowledge. (Regents.)

766. What services does your local government render to you or to your family? (Regents.)

767. Show that each member of a community has a personal responsibility for its welfare. Support your answer by references to your home, school, city, village or town. (Regents.)

768. Mention *three* ways in which a citizen may contribute to the welfare of his community. (Regents.)

769. Show how an injury to one person may be an injury to the whole community. (Regents.)

770. Mention *three* problems that a community has to solve in taking care of the health of its citizens. Show how *two* of these problems are solved. (Regents.)

771. Tell in some detail what your city or community has done or ought to do for the Americanization of its foreign born residents. (Regents.)

772. Explain *four* results that "Americanization" work seeks to accomplish. (Regents.)

773. Make a list of *five* important features for which the community is responsible, to be considered in deciding whether a house is desirable or undesirable as a residence. (Regents.)

774. State *five* matters controlled by your local government. Show how your local community controls *two* of these matters. (Regents.)

775. Tell *four* of the things your city or community is doing for the physical, mental and moral welfare of its citizens. (Regents.)

776. Name *six* problems that the government of your community has to solve. Show what steps are being taken to solve each of *three* of these problems. (Regents.)

777. How does the life of the farmer differ from the life of the city man with respect to (*a*) food, (*b*) communication, (*c*) education, (*d*) recreation? (Regents.)

778. What provision does the city or state make for each of *four* of the following: (*a*) protection of public health, (*b*) public recreation, (*c*) good roads, (*d*) education, (*e*) prevention of poverty? (Regents.)

779. Compare the duties of the board of aldermen *or* of the common council of a municipality under the usual system of city government with those of a commission under the commission plan. (Regents.)

780. Explain the purpose and the operation of a direct primary law. (Regents.)

781. Discuss as fully as you can *one* of the following topics: (*a*) commission government, (*b*) direct primaries, (*c*) the past and the future of conservation in the United States. (Regents.)

782. Write arguments for *or* against strikes as a means of bettering the conditions of labor. (Regents.)

783. Discuss as fully as you can *two* of the following: the short ballot, municipal home rule, city planning, a state budget. (Regents.)

784. Compare, in at least *four* respects, pioneer home life in colonial days with your home life of today. (Regents.)

785. Give *three* arguments for a college education. (Regents.)

786. Give *two* reasons why education is needed for good citizenship. Mention *three* opportunities for obtaining an education offered by the state *or* by the local community. (Regents.)

787. Why is the careful choice of a vocation important to (*a*) the individual, (*b*) the community? (Regents.)

788. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Show how a community may prove the truth of this statement with reference to its water supply. (Regents.)

789. What is done to safeguard our food supply by (*a*) local inspection, (*b*) the federal government? (Regents.)

790. Give *two* reasons for recreation and show why government should be interested in it. (Regents.)

791. Justify the expenditure of public money for highway construction as a benefit to (*a*) the farmer, (*b*) the city dweller. (Regents.)

792. State *three* advantages that a community may gain by beautifying its surroundings. (Regents.)

793. Give arguments for *or* against restricting the vote to those who can read and write the English language. (Regents.)

794. Which form of government do you consider the better for a city, the mayor-council type *or* the commission plan? Give at least *two* reasons. (Regents.)

795. State *two* causes of dependency. Mention an advantage of caring for a dependent in (*a*) his own home, (*b*) a public institution. (Regents.)

796. Write on the organization and the work of the State Constabulary. (Regents.)

797. Show how games played fairly are a preparation for good citizenship. (Regents.)

798. Name (*a*) a great project carried on by the national government to assist transportation, (*b*) one carried on by the state for this purpose. Mention *two* ways in which the local community assists transportation. Discuss *one* of these ways. (Regents.)

799. Define *five* of the following terms relating to our courts: grand jury, trial jury, indictment, defendant, plaintiff, civil case, criminal case, verdict. (Regents.)

800. State *two* arguments against child labor. (Regents.)

H 19 89

HECKMAN
BINDERY INC.
DEC 88
N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA 46962